The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874. NUMBER 341.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

National Life Ins. Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Chartered by Congress.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

July 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank	$ 20,524.95
United States bonds (market value)	293,060.00
State and City bonds (market value)	35,900.00
Loans secured by first mortgage	2,446,547.69
Loans fully secured by bonds & stocks	61,187.80
Demand loans	126,563.19
Loans to agents, fully secured	12,188.41
Loans secured by policies	51,958.09
Commuted commissions and office furniture	58,955.44
Accrued interest	51,406.37
Premiums in course of collection	105,758.28
Deferred payments (net)	103,108.00
Total Assets July 1, 1874	$3,366,888.22

LIABILITIES.

Total present value of policies in force	$2,018,784.00
Losses reported but not due	104,485.00
Total Liabilities, July 1, 1874	$2,123,269.00
SURPLUS	$1,243,619.22

The surplus $1,243,619 is entirely for the security of policy-holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate worth more than twice the face of the loans, amount to $2,446,547, a sum considerably in excess of the total liabilities of the Company.

The National and the Republic, although under the same management, have not been merged, and the preceding statement is the financial statement of the National alone.

The Low Rates, the Large Capital, the Definite Contract, and the Liberal Policies of the National, render it specially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

OFFICERS: John V. Farwell, President; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice-Presidents; J. F. Crank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

BRANCH OFFICE, - - - CHICAGO, ILL., 157 to 163 LaSalle-st., Where the business of the Company is transacted.

MANTELS.

Marble, Iron and Slate MANTELS AT AUCTION.

Thursday Morning, July 30, at 10 o'clock, At Store Nos. 50 and 52 Clark-st., UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

We will sell without reserve, a consignment of 250 MARBLE, IRON AND SLATE MANTELS, consisting of the Latest and Most Elegant Designs and Elaborate Workmanship, in Real Italian, French, Scotia, and Tennessee Marble, New Designs Traced Truss Medallion Mantels, Fancy French Truss Mantels, French Truss and Traced Mantels, O. G. French Mantels, Scotia and Columbia Marble, Real Gilt and Champlain Marble, Shell Marble, The French Truss Gilt Mantels. Also, Iron and Slate Mantels in large variety and newest styles.

These Elegant Goods are all of the best manufacture, best styles and patterns, and are well worthy the attention of builders and all parties furnishing residences.

The sale is peremptory for cash.

Goods on exhibition on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale, and all interested are invited to call and examine the goods.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SHEPARDSON'S REAL ESTATE, Loan and Collection Agency, Room 13 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

Improved Farms and Unimproved Lands for sale in Champaign and Vermillion Counties, Ill. Abstracts and titles perfect. Farms to exchange for Chicago City property. Lands in Kansas and Nebraska to sell and exchange. Lands and City Property bought and sold. All kinds of Real Estate bought and sold on commission. Money to loan on Improved Farms.

FOR SALE.

CRICKET.

Implements, Balls, Caps, Belts, Spikes, etc., for sale by J. A. PIERCE, 79 Clark-st., dealer in Base Ball and Sporting Goods of every description, and manufacturer of the

CHICAGO CLUB DEAD BALL, $15 per dozen, or $1.50 each by mail.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.

To arrive this morning by express, our choice Pears, from Marysville, Cal. Country orders promptly filled. H. P. STANLEY & SON, 75 South Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

THOMAS H. THORNTON. WM. T. THORNTON, (Son of Judge Thornton.)

W. F. THORNTON & SON, Bankers and Brokers, Shelbyville, Ill. Established 1859. Collections made in Shelby and adjoining counties, and promptly remitted on day of payment. Chicago correspondent—Traders' National Bank.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 3 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

GLANZ & HOFFMANN, FUR WAREHOUSE, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in **Fancy Furs,** REMOVED TO 110 & 112 East Madison-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE.

THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER ON THE NORTH SIDE, For a Builder's Block or Choice Private Residence, for sale by the owner on easy terms. Call at Room 5, 153 and 155 LaSalle-st., between 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m. MARTIN ANDREWS.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK.

Only one block from Union Square, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal places of amusement and leading retail stores; has been enlarged and improved the past season by the addition of fifty rooms and a passenger elevator. CHAS. B. FERRIN, Proprietor.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS

Respectfully announce to the public, that the sale of part of the stock saved from

THE LATE FIRE,

Will commence Saturday, Aug. 1,

At 63 & 65 Washington-st.,

Between State and Dearborn-sts.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL

I am now prepared to supply all Dealers and Consumers, in city or country, with LACKAWANNA COAL, of all sizes, either by Cargo or Retail, at the LOWEST market price. This Coal is free from slate (often called clinker), and stands higher for manufacturing and domestic purposes than any other Coal mined.

OFFICES:
280 Madison-st. (at the Bridge),
126 South Market-st.,
300 Lumber-st. (Eighteenth-st. Bridge),
And at North Pier.

LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, ERIE, or BRIAR HILL COAL always on hand.

ROBERT LAW, AGENT FOR MINERS.

Hillside Coal & Iron Co. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

All Sizes and Qualities of Hard and Soft **COAL,** For Country and Domestic use.

F. M. WHITEHOUSE, - Agent. Office, 19 Chamber of Commerce.

DOCKS: Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

Formerly BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

COAL! COAL!

J. L. HATHAWAY, OFFICE AND YARD, Cor. Market and Randolph-sts. Lackawanna, Briar Hill, and Blossburg

Wholesale and Retail at lowest market rates, to the city and country.

BASE BALL.

BASE BALL.

MUTUALS vs. WHITE STOCKINGS,

SATURDAY, August 1, AT 3:40 P. M.

Tickets for sale at Kelley Bros'., 86 Madison-st., and also at 117 Twenty-second-st.

If rain should interfere the game will be played on Monday, Aug. 3, and no posters will be on the street cars.

WINES.

SEASONABLE GOODS!

NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS', St. Estephe Claret.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Claret and Sauterne Wines.
DILTHEY, SAHL & CO., Hock Wines.
Belfast Ginger Ale,
Racahout des Arabes,
Lyon's Sausage,
Westphalia Sausage, Westphalia Hams,
California Fruit,
Apricots, Pears, Grapes, Plums,
FOR SALE BY

C. TATUM, 146 EAST MADISON-ST.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Traverse City, Mackinac, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)	10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p. m.	
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday	9 a. m.
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday	9 a. m.

Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

FOR BUFFALO.

STEAMER EMPIRE STATE, CAPT. WRIGHT,

Will leave Dock, foot of North Dearborn-st., THURSDAY, July 30, at 7 p. m., for Buffalo, Detroit, Mackinac, and Milwaukee.

For State-rooms, Berths, and Passage Tickets, apply at 119 South Clark-st., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison. SAMPLE & HARGIS, Passenger Agents.

WANTED.

BURNT BRICK.

Wanted, 80,000 Burnt Brick for cash. Address P 20, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

A First-Class Residence on one of the avenues east of Wabash, and between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Address, stating number and terms, "MERCHANT," Tribune office.

TO RENT.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK

TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., Basement.

TO RENT.

A desirable CORNER OFFICE, for Banking purposes, with fixtures complete. Inquire of A. A. MUNGER, 8 Metropolitan Block.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

Though It Be a Sword, It Should Not Be Hid.

God's Mercy Commands That It Be Shown.

Mr. Beecher Has Taken the Seal from Moulton's Mouth.

A Newspaper Makes this Statement Authoritatively.

Tilton's Appearance Before the Justice Court Yesterday.

Further Hearing of the Case Postponed Till Monday.

The Young Man Gaynor Has Little Experience and Less Sense.

Mr. Carpenter's Story Continued---The Lie Direct to Oliver Johnson.

Tilton's Testimony Relative to His Wife's Religious Feelings.

Views of Correspondents---Analysis of the Documents.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "We are informed and authorized to announce that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has very recently written a letter to Frank Moulton, in which Mr. Beecher earnestly asks and adjures Mr. Moulton to go before the Committee and exhibit all he has, and tell all he knows with reference to 'the matters and controversy between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher.' This letter is declared to be long, explicit, earnest, unmistakable, and to the effect that Mr. Beecher has no wish and Mr. Moulton no alternative but for the latter to go before the Committee, fully and frankly to say all he can say forthwith. This earnest letter of request from Mr. Beecher, coming in with the request of the Committee itself, will reach, or has reached, Mr. Moulton at Narragansett Park, where he has been with his wife."

THE LIBEL SUIT.

TILTON'S ARREST.

NEW YORK, July 29.—When Theodore Tilton was arrested, on a warrant for libel, in his house last evening, he asked permission of the officer to send a note to a friend. The request was granted, and he wrote a note to James H. Bates, the business partner of "Petroleum V. Nasby" (D. R. Locke) in an advertising agency, and with the officer went into Schermerhorn street to find his friend. He had an engagement with him to ride down to Coney Island to dinner, and was anxious to let Mr. Bates know that he could not keep it, and the reason why. He met Bates and explained, and asked him to call at Justice Riley's court in an hour, and perhaps he might be able to go, after all. He said that he was arrested, and might be sent to jail, for all that he knew. He walked to Fort Greene with the officer and porter, humming a tune to himself, and talking about the flood he saw in Pittsburg in war-time. At the close of the proceedings in the court, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bates drove down to Coney Island, from which they returned late last night.

MR. TILTON SAID:

"If the complaint comes from Beecher or his friends, I am glad of it, but if it is not an honest prosecution, it is very trifling." Tilton sent word to ex-Judge Morris, his wife's step-father, to call on him this morning.

THE NEW ACTOR IN THE DRAMA.

Gaynor, who brings the scandal into the courts, says: "Now the thing will come to a climax. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Woodhull, Frank Moulton, Mrs. Tilton, and everybody, will have to testify here. The Committee could never make them testify. I don't know whether Beecher is innocent or guilty; but I want to see, and the only way to see is in a judicial tribunal." Gaynor said that he did not know Tilton, and neither liked nor disliked him, but simply as a citizen he wished to bring the scandal to a focus, and help to crush it, either by proving its truth or falsity.

TILTON BEFORE THE JUSTICE'S COURT.

The Third District court-room, in Brooklyn, was crowded from an early hour this morning by those who wished to be present at the examination of Theodore Tilton on the charge preferred by John G. Gaynor, of causing to be published libels on the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Tilton entered the court-room shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, and a few gentlemen. A crowd attempted to follow, but there being no room, the late-comers had to content themselves with glances through the doors and windows at the scene inside. At the time Mr. Tilton entered, Justice Riley was engaged with the usual morning business, and motioned the distinguished defendant into his private office.

Mr. Gaynor was present from an early hour, attended by a few gentlemen, who held frequent and low conversations with him.

About half-past 11 o'clock the routine work was disposed of, and Mr. Gaynor was requested by the Justice to step into the room in which Mr. Tilton was awaiting the calling of his case. Justice Riley followed, and, as soon as he mentioned the case, Mr. Tilton said that he

OBJECTED TO A PRIVATE EXAMINATION,

and an adjournment was taken to the general court-room.

Mr. Morris, Mrs. Tilton's step-father, was asked by the Court if he had any suggestion to make, and replied that he had spoken to the complainant about whether this case was brought by Mr. Beecher through him, and was answered that he took the case entirely on his own responsibility. As counsel for Mr. Beecher, he argued that this case should not have been called to satisfy the craving of the public for scandal. He suggested that the matter stand over until Monday next, that he might take counsel of the attorney for the people.

Mr. Gaynor argued that Tilton had violated one of the laws of the State, and it was his (Gaynor's) duty, as a citizen, to bring him into court to answer. He thought that he had a public right to bring Tilton here for preliminary examination. If the defendant chose, he could let his case go before the Grand Jury.

HE HAD CONSULTED NO PERSON,

was urged in his present course by no one, but only appeared as a member of the community.

Mr. Morris submitted that there was no object in view by this prosecution, except to gain notoriety.

Mr. Gaynor wished to know if the defendant waived examination or demanded a hearing, as he wished to summon Henry Ward Beecher and some other witnesses for examination.

Mr. Morris asked that the case be set down for Monday next, as his client was not prepared for examination, and, besides, counsel wished to consult with the District Attorney.

Justice Riley then, both parties consenting, adjourned the hearing until Monday next.

Mr. Tilton, accompanied by his counsel, then left the court, followed by a vast concourse of people.

THE MAN GAYNOR.

BOSTON, July 29.—A reporter, this morning, sought some information about William G. Gaynor, who caused the arrest of Mr. Tilton, in Brooklyn, and ascertained that he was formerly in the employ of C. W. Everett & Co., of the Merchant's Bureau, in this city, for collections as attorney. It appears that this firm hired Gaynor in the fall of 1872, in Utica, N. Y., where he was employed as a law-clerk, on a salary of $10 a week. Everett & Co., gave him about $2,000 a year. Gaynor remained here until January, 1874, when, failing to give satisfaction, he was discharged. He next turned up as an attorney for another collection firm, and immediately commenced an attempt, so Mr. Everett says, to ruin his (Everett's) business, by sending letters to his clients derogatory to him. Mr. Everett says that 600 of such letters were sent out, specimens of which he has in his possession, and he declares that every one of the charges was false. Gaynor brought suits against Everett, but did not carry any of them into court. In March last he went to New York or Brooklyn. Mr. Everett did not think Gaynor was at all intimate with Gen. Butler, as has been reported, but knew he was an ardent supporter of that gentleman. Gaynor is 27 years of age.

F. W. CARPENTER'S STORY.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Argus* to-day concludes Carpenter's story of the difficulty between Beecher and Tilton. The report closed yesterday at the point where Carpenter made an allusion to Oliver Johnson's connection with the case. Johnson stated before the Committee that Tilton never charged in his (Johnson's) hearing that Beecher had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Carpenter is willing to swear that his first absolute conviction that there had been adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was derived from the statement of Oliver Johnson to that effect. Mr. Carpenter continues: "I can prove that Oliver Johnson used these words: 'My lips are sealed by a solemn promise, but if I should disclose what I know

THE ROOF OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH WOULD COME RIGHT OFF.'"

Another time Mr. Johnson said to me: "I know a great deal more about this case than you do, and what you know is bad enough."

Carpenter says that he accompanied Tilton when he went to Dr. Storrs for advice, and that the latter said: "Dr. Storrs, I come to you for advice in regard to the proper action to be taken by myself in reference to the statement made in Woodhull's letter." Dr. Storrs replied: "I have not read the statement made by Mrs. Woodhull, but if you think it is of sufficient importance to merit attention, I will do so." Dr. Storrs read the Woodhull story, and a few days later, when Tilton visited him, said: "Mr. Tilton, I have read this paper carefully, and if the statements are true

I DRAW FROM THEM FOUR CONCLUSIONS."

Mr. Tilton asked what the conclusions were. Dr. Storrs then said: "First, that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had criminal relations; second, that you discovered that; third, that Mr. Beecher received a paper from Mrs. Tilton denying that such relations had ever existed; fourth, that Mr. Moulton got that paper from Mr. Beecher."

Mr. Tilton said: "Dr. Storrs, what if those points can't be denied?" Dr. Storrs replied: "If those points cannot be denied I have no advice to give. An evasion would be worse than silence." Tilton said to the Doctor that he had not told, and could not tell, him the whole truth.

MR. AND MRS. TILTON.

MR. TILTON SEEKS AN INTERVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The announcement was made to-day that Mr. Tilton, on Sunday night, had sought an interview with his wife, which she had refused. The refusal was positive, and Mrs. Tilton declares that reconciliation is impossible, and that she is determined to adhere to the course she has adopted. She has no thought of returning to occupy her Livingstone-street house at present, nor until the papers of separation are completed. Mr. Tilton yesterday told an *Eagle* reporter that he went to see her and was unsuccessful. He said: "My object was simply this, and this alone: I wanted to tell her that if she needed any articles for her use which was at my Livingstone-street residence she was at liberty to call for it at any time, and I would be conveniently absent."

INTERVIEW WITH E. D. HOLTON.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow contains an interview with the Hon. E. D. Holton, mentioned in last night's dispatches as being present at the interview of Bowen and Carpenter, with reference to Tilton's letter published in the Brooklyn *Union* a year ago last spring. The letter was dated Jan. 1, 1871, and called Bowen's attention to a statement made by him that Beecher had been guilty of improprieties with a number of women, and was unsafe for visits to the houses of members of the church. Holton saw the letter while in Hartford. He went to New York and called on Bowen. Carpenter was present. They talked about the letter. Holton asked Bowen squarely if he had made such charges against Beecher to Beecher himself, and if he knew them to be true. Bowen refused to deny or acknowledge their truth. Holton construed his silence into an admission that Tilton's letter truthfully stated what had transpired.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The stories of collusion between Tilton and Gaynor grow entirely out of the fact of Gaynor's connection with the *Argus*, which has been a strong partisan of Tilton throughout the matter, and whose managing editor, Mr. Maverick, is the gentleman who assumed the responsibility of publishing Tilton's statements. It was known to some of Gaynor's fellow-reporters that he intended to begin this action, and they incautiously alluded to it two or three days before the arrest was made. This fact is now quoted to indicate that Mr. Maverick, as Mr. Tilton's friend, was also aware of Gaynor's purpose and encouraged it; but there is

NO JUST REASON FOR BELIEVING THIS

to be, in any sense, true. The suspicion of collusion is not general, it all being confined entirely to a few hot-headed partisans of Mr. Beecher.

The Committee to-day were in considerable anxiety to know what effect such a suit would have, and just previous to meeting to-night, some of them were convinced that it would result simply in the introduction of Tilton's testimony without giving Beecher a chance to submit his, and consquently efforts were to be made to stop the proceedings. The Committee also decided, informally, to publish a card disclaiming any knowledge of the intention to arrest Mr. Tilton.

TILTON'S ARREST UNEXPECTED TO HIMSELF.

Ex-Judge S. D. Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, positively asserts that his client had no knowledge of Gaynor's intentions of having him arrested. In all probability the arrest was a freak of Mr. Gaynor, who is a young man of little experience and apparently less sense.

It is said, on pretty good authority, that Mr. Beecher has written to Frank Moulton asking him to go before the Committee, and tell all he knows about the case.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REMAINING WITNESSES.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Gen. Tracy said to-day the Committee would end the whole thing this week. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher, and one or two minor witnesses were all there were to be examined.

BEECHER'S ANSWER.

The *Sun* of this morning says: "We are authorized to state that Mr. Beecher's full answer will probably be made as soon as the allegations and testimony against him shall all have been put in."

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The Beecher Examining Committee met again to-night in Brooklyn, and adjourned after a session lasting one hour, it is believed not examining any witnesses. Mr. Moulton was to have submitted letters held by him at to-night's session, but he did not put in an appearance. It was stated that Mr. Beecher will not lay his detailed statement before the Committee before Mr. Moulton's testimony has been taken.

TILTON ANENT MRS. TILTON.

From the report of Tilton's cross-examination.

Q.—Well, it was that lack of reverence for the Church and its ordinances, and your lack of belief in the divinity of Christ as she held it, that she missed in you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And she grieved over it? A.—Oh, yes, indeed; grieved over it with tears.

Q.—And what she found wanting in you she found in Mr. Beecher, did she not? A. Yes, she did, and he took advantage of it; that is why I say he ought to spend the rest of his life in penitence and anguish; if Mr. Beecher had held the same religious views that I hold, and gone to that house denying the divinity of Christ, he never could have made any approach to her, and the affection and love which she bore to him would never have existed—I mean the strong affection—it could not possibly have done so.

Q.—The enthusiasm for him which she felt would never have existed in that case. A.—No.

Q.—You have no doubt that it was that feature in his character which roused her enthusiasm and made him to her a sort of poem, did it not? A.—Yes, a sort of apostle; I think she regarded Mr. Beecher almost as though Jesus Christ Himself had walked in; that is an extravagant expression, but you must not take it literally; I know that she wanted to make the children look upon the clergy with reverence; she ought to be an intense Roman Catholic, like Mme. Guion—a mystic; I think she certainly spends hours on her knees some days; I don't suppose a day ever passes over Elizabeth that the sun, if he could peep through the windows, would not see her on her knees; my oldest daughter, Florence, though she looks like me, is like her mother; here has come this great calamity on my house; there was that publication last night; she saw it; and this morning what did she do? I heard a noise in the house, and found that she was down in the front parlor playing on the melodeon like a heroine, standing in the midst of this calamity like a rock in the sea; she gets that somewhat from me; I can stand all storms; she gets also from her mother the religious inspiration; Florence this morning had a genius for religion, when you would suppose that she would have been crushed; you (Gen. Tracy) are not stronger in the court room than she was this morning at that musical instrument.

Q.—You use the expression in regard to your daughter "genius for religion;" does not that express the character of your wife? A.—Yes, even more so; my daughter is more intellectual; she is an abler and more stable woman, though not so sentimental, and less demonstrative; they are both great characters.

Q.—Well, she is a character who could have an intimacy, and reverence, and enthusiasm for a man of Mr. Beecher's temperament and religious convictions and teachings, and carry it to an extreme length, without the thought of passion or criminality? A.—I do not think the thoughts of passion and of criminality were in her breast at all; I think they were altogether in his; I think she thought only of her love and reverence.

Q.—Such a character would not excite the thought of jealousy as to her? A.—Not in the slightest; I never had the slightest feeling of jealousy in regard to Elizabeth.

Q.—The fact that she was manifesting this enthusiasm and all that would not lead you to suspect her motives and purity originally? A.—It would not; later it did.

Q.—For how long a period? A.—I do not know; I remember I wrote her some letters which, if she has kept them, would fix the date; there was a time when I felt that Mr. Beecher was using his influence greatly upon her.

Q.—To control her in her domestic relations with you? A.—No, but to win her; he was always trying to get her to say that she loved him better than me.

Q.—She never would say it? A.—I don't think she ever did.

Q.—You do not believe she ever felt or believed it, do you? A.—No; that is to say, in one sense she loved him; she loved his religious views, she loved him as an evangelical minister; but I don't think that on the whole he was as much to her as I was; still, of course, Mr. Tracy, I cannot question her motives; if she should say he was more to her than I was, I cannot dispute it.

Q.—You set out the letter that she wrote on the night of Dec. 30, after you returned to your house, referring to the retraction she had given to Mr. Beecher; did she write that letter or did you? A.—She wrote it.

Q.—Did you dictate it? A.—No.

Q.—Why did she write it? A.—Because I asked her to make a calm statement of what she had designed in this letter to Mr. Beecher. She was in such a state of agony that she told me she could not recall her letter to him; she said she had given him that letter that he might fortify himself in a council of ministers; I asked her to take a pen at the end of the evening, and give the exact circumstances, and explain what she meant by it, and she wrote that letter; it was only the next day that the other letter came back, and then this one ceased to be of any importance. What struck me in that business as so damnable in Mr. Beecher was that, after coming and confessing to me and Mr. Moulton his criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton, and then asking to see her a few minutes, and going round the corner to see her, he should have come back again in half an hour, expressing his absolute heartbrokenness, whereas he had in his pocket this retraction from her; I say it was damnable and nefarious.

Q.—Do you say that, when you saw Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house, Mr. Moulton was present? A.—Yes, he was present in this way: I wanted a lengthy interview with Mr. Beecher alone, and when he came into the room I locked the door and put the key in my pocket, and narrated in order Elizabeth's confession; it was a long one, and it would have been indelicate for me to touch it with any more elaboration than I have done here; I do not wish to be questioned about it; it was a long story.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton present? A.—Not at that part of the interview; after the door was opened he was; the interview that we three together had was very short; I was on the stairs while Mr. Beecher talked to Mr. Moulton on the stairs; that interview was to bring me and Mr. Beecher together; the next time we all three had an interview.

Q.—This retraction, you say in your communication, Mr. Beecher returned to you through Mr. Moulton; is that true? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was that retraction ever delivered to you? A.—I have got it now.

Q.—Is it not in the possession of Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, but it belongs to me; Mr. Moulton had a safe place and I had not, and he has some of my papers.

A REVIEW OF BEECHER'S LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: One of your correspondents is fearful of the result to Christianity of Henry Ward Beecher's condemnation, and yet he is certain of Beecher's innocence. Speaking for a portion of the public who fear nothing for Christianity in this regard, and yet who are by no means satisfied of Beecher's innocence, I beg to be heard in their behalf.

Your correspondent would have us believe that, so far as this accusation is concerned, Henry Ward Beecher is beyond reproach, and Theodore Tilton is beneath contempt. In neither of these, his positions, am I inclined to agree with him.

And first, granting for the moment that Tilton is a libertine, a free-lover, a liar, and a maniac,—nay, even regarding him as a knave, a dog, an infidel, and a fiend,—one thing is yet certain: he was once one of Henry Ward Beecher's dearest friends. If, then, Beecher betrayed the faith of friendship and dishonored the man who trusted in him, the fact of Tilton's infamy changes not the fact of Beecher's adultery.

But I am one of those who think they see a manifest purpose in thus attempting to blacken in advance the character of the accuser of the great Plymouth orator. Without further proof, we will not believe that Theodore Tilton is either a liar or a slanderer. Without further proof, we must regard Beecher both as an adulterer and a hypocrite.

Here, then, is the issue. As the case now stands, your correspondent sees on the part of Henry Ward Beecher nothing but innocence; I, on the other hand, with at least as large a following, see nought but guilt. It is manifestly but just to him, and to those who believe with him, that I should state my reasons for so grave an assumption.

When Beecher denies the charge of Theodore Tilton, he attempts to explain his own letters which are quoted by Tilton, and would have us believe that they refer solely to his state of mind, being a condition of sorrow on his part, resulting from the fact that, having been consulted by Mrs. Tilton concerning certain of her family difficulties, he gave her ill-advised counsel, which, we are led to infer, was to the effect that she should leave her husband, because of certain objectionable social and religious views which Theodore Tilton had espoused.

Beecher, then, is bound by this statement. He is also bound by his own letters as quoted by Tilton, for he has not attempted to deny them. Let us see, then, whether the language of his letters conveys simply a sense of regret because, when thus consulted, as above stated, he, acting from a sense of duty as her pastor and her friend, gave to Mrs. Tilton well-meant advice, which he afterwards learned, to his sorrow, was mistaken and ill-advised.

In his letters as quoted by Tilton, Beecher asks Theodore Tilton's forgiveness and says, "I humble myself before him as I do before my God." "I even wish that I were dead." "I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated." He speaks of Mrs. Tilton as being "sinned against; bearing the transgression of another;" which sin and transgression are presumably his own, for he immediately adds, "Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me."

Which, therefore, is to say that, in giving such advice, he (Beecher) "sinned against" Mrs. Tilton; and that, for this "sin" and "transgression," which he has compelled her to bear, he has obtained her forgiveness. But he has also sinned against Mr. Tilton, although he has not yet obtained his forgiveness, for he "humbles himself" before Tilton "as before God," and "humbly prays God" to put it into the heart of Mr. Tilton to forgive him.

Again, Beecher says, "He [Tilton] would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been." And again, "I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. But others must live to suffer." Something, then, has been done,—some offense given,—that touches Mr. Beecher's manhood. For be it remembered he does not say, "Tilton would have had better judgment; Tilton would have given better advice in my circumstances than I have done;" but "He would have been a better *man*." Furthermore, such cause of offense has been given—so utterly grievous—that he says, "I will not plead for myself." It is solely because of the "others" who "must live to suffer" that he feels justified in asking that forgiveness which his conscience renders him unable to ask for himself, although he abases himself in the dust before his injured friend in the hope, for the sake of "others," of obtaining pardon for his sin.

Now, we look in vain through that extraordinary letter for any hint, however remote, which would seem to point towards ill-advised counsel, or mistaken judgment, or hasty though well-meant advice, on the part of Mr. Beecher. If language be worth anything at all, the letter speaks of some act of Mr. Beecher's, some offense committed by him towards Mrs. Tilton and her husband, more serious than merely the giving of ill-judged counsel, something, too, of so grave a character that, although he has obtained the forgiveness of Mrs. Tilton, he is doubtful of obtaining that of her husband. In his despair and the agonies of his remorse, he even wishes he were dead, and will die before any but himself shall be inculpated. Now, if his offense were solely the giving of hasty but well-meant advise, in the name of Heaven how could any one else be "inculpated"?

But, amid his remorse, and agony, and despair, by reason of this wretched lapse of judgment, a mutual friend comes upon the scene, and, like a drowning man clutching at a straw, Beecher stretches out his hands to him for help. Frank Moulton mediates between these three "most unhappy creatures,"—Beecher, Tilton, and his wife. To Moulton Beecher writes: "Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend, and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from Heaven on three unhappier creatures that more need a friend than these?" This dreadful state of things has come about because of this unfortunate counsel, which, I would remark, has not been acted upon. "Would to God, who orders all hearts, that, by His meditation, Theodore, Elizabeth, and I, could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of noblest things? I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course I can never speak with her again without her permission, and I do not know even then if it would be best."

Now, it would seem to plain people as though the easiest way would have been to have gone to this "generous" man Tilton, and explained to him that, when he (Beecher) gave this advice to Mrs. Tilton, he had done what he thought was for the best, and what, under similar circumstances, he would do again, but that, since giving it, he had learned that he had been mistaken, that he was sorry for it, and hoped that, for the sake of their old friendship, he would pardon this his innocent, if unfortunate, error of judgment.

Why Mr. Beecher, under such circumstances, should say that "of course" he could never speak with Mrs. Tilton again without her permission, and that even then he does not know that it would be best, passes my comprehension, unless indeed he was afraid that, upon the first opportunity, he would be liable again to advise her to leave her husband, and so "sin" against her again, and cause her to bear more "transgression" on his account, and have again to ask her forgiveness, again to humble himself before Tilton, and again to wish that he were dead.

But Mr. Beecher still suffers terribly by reason of his mistake. So he obtains permission to write to Mrs. Tilton, and thus he speaks: "When I saw you last, I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me (Moulton) has proved, above all friends that I ever had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads." Now, in the name of all the gods at once, I ask, what "storm" was about to burst over the heads of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher which Mr. Moulton's hand had "tied up"? The case, then, stood thus: Beecher had advised Mrs. Tilton to leave her husband. Mrs. Tilton had not done so. Mr. Beecher had become convinced that he had given bad advice, and he had asked and obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness for so doing. He had written a letter to Moulton asking Theodore Tilton's forgiveness; and Tilton, by Beecher's own showing, had carried himself with wonderful generosity towards him. Now, where does the "storm" come in at all? Nay, where and why was it possible for it to occur? Where is the "terrible emergency" of Mr. Beecher's life, if, having erred in judgment, Mrs. Tilton had forgiven him, and Tilton had carried himself towards Beecher with wonderful generosity? I fail to see it.

But let us look further. In this same letter to Mrs. Tilton, although Beecher has now obtained her forgiveness,—although Tilton has carried himself with such generosity towards him, and "proved himself capable of the noblest things,"—still there is something terrible left behind. When we should have supposed a very happy and joyous general reconciliation to have taken place, we find Mr. Beecher talking about his "sore heart" and his "most unhappy self." He says, despairingly, "The past is ended, but is there no future,—no wiser, higher, holier future?" Now, who is this future prayed for? Evidently for Mr. Beecher, because he has "sinned against" Mrs. Tilton and asked her forgiveness,—against Tilton and asked his forgiveness. So he says, "The past is ended, but is there no future?" That is to say, "In the past I have sinned. I gave you bad advice. That past is ended; but is there no wiser, higher, holier future, in which, although I do not think that it would be best that I should ever speak to you again, even though you should give me your permission to do so, yet still a future in which, should I so speak to you, I could never again, from a mistaken sense of duty, advise you to leave your husband?"

I ask, why did Mr. Beecher never expect to see Mrs. Tilton again, or to be alive many days? Why does he say God was kinder to him than his own thoughts? Why were his own thoughts so unkind to him that he did not expect to live? Did he then contemplate suicide? If so, why? and what for? By reason of the advice he had given and its probable consequences? I trow not.

But again Beecher writes, this time to Moulton: "I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, and rendering me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. . . . There is no use trying further."

Against what is it that Beecher will make no more resistance? What "devices" had he found it necessary to make use of with others, or with another, to save themselves? Is this story of his ill-advised counsel to Mrs. Tilton only another of those same devices? and has he not, in making it, stultified himself before the public already?

But we must look further for light upon this web of entanglement and mystery. These letters all point to an offense on the part of Mr. Beecher, and, in my humble judgment, not such a one as he would fain have us believe. If I am any judge of language at all, I should say that it was a very heinous offense,—one so grievous as to cause him such terrible anguish and remorse that he wished even for death. Nay, his

(See Fifth Page.)

RELICS OF THE FLOOD.

Fragments of the General Wreck in Allegheny County, Pa.

Remarkable Incidents of the Great Calamity.

The Hero of the Occasion and His Experience.

Attempts to Arouse and Rescue the Sleepers.

No Indications of the Storm Before Its Sudden Burst.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—Half of the thrilling incidents of the great flood on Butcher's Run have not been told. Mr. C. V. Cole, one of the members of the firm of C. Hoeveler & Co., whose glue-works were entirely wrecked, states that when the flood of water began to descend no one had any idea that the flood would reach the great proportions which it assumed.

Mr. Cole, who during the storm stood outside of his dwelling, located just in the rear of the hill, at the upper end of the glue-works, says that the hill had the appearance of

IMMENSE SHEETS OF WATER,

as outlined on the opposite bank when lighted up by the continuous flashes of lightning. When the great clouds of water rushed down the run, he likened the sound produced to the roaring of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Cole described the incidents attending the destruction of the dwelling occupied by Mr. Aug. Renkauf, and the drowning of little Emma, aged 3 years, and Mary Renkauf, aged 1 year, and the nurse-girl, Miss Natting, aged 14 years. When the flood began, Mr. Renkauf was visiting his father, on Spring Garden Run. Mrs. Renkauf went to her front door to ascertain the extent of the flood, and upon opening it the water rushed in in a great volume, and was soon several feet deep. A number of articles of furniture were jammed up against the door leading to the second story, where the children were. She found that she was unable to get up the staircase, and then tried to get to the rear of the house, if possible, to

SAVE THE SLEEPING ONES

by the up-stairs window. She tried in vain to rouse them. As she passed out of the front door, the side facing the Allegheny River fell out, carrying her with it. She was swept down the river about 100 yards, and was caught on the top of some of the debris of the glue-works. She clambered over this a distance of 50 feet, and had to wade from that point to the shore, a distance of about 20 yards, in water waist deep. Her calls for assistance were responded to by several men who happened to be in the vicinity, and did what they could in enabling her to reach the shore. She is in delicate health, and the courage which she displayed was remarkable. During the time that she was being swept away, Mr. A. V. Cole, with his brother Isaac, went to the rear of the house by means of a private lane leading past it, and, by shouting at the top of their voices, endeavored to awaken the children, who were imprisoned in the upper story of the dwelling. The roar of the torrent drowned his voice, and he was unable to make himself heard above the tempestuous element. He and his brother then picked up clumps of earth and threw them at the window, but just then the house was swept off and disappeared in the flood, and the three children were

CRUSHED TO DEATH

in its crumbling ruins. Their mangled bodies were found about 150 yards below the scene of the heroic efforts for their rescue.

Another thrilling incident which occurred was the miraculous escape of the watchman of the glue-works. He thought the flood was a small affair, and started up-stairs to get beyond the reach of it, just as there was about a foot of water in the lower story. He had scarcely reached the second story when the stairs gave way and he was compelled to jump down to a coal-house which stood in the vicinity of the boilers. Out of this he crowded through an aperture, while the water was up to his chin. Fortunately he secured a plank, and with that made for the shore, which he reached in safety.

The sudden rise of the waters in Butcher's Run is well illustrated by some incidents related by a German family who resided in a stone dwelling opposite Hoeveler's glue-works. The husband told his wife to proceed to the cellar and obtain some kindling for the cook-stove, as he desired to go to work early on Monday morning. His wife placed the wood in the stove, but by the time she had completed the work the water had reached the floor. She notified her husband of the fact, and suggested that they had

BETTER VACATE THE HOUSE,

as the flood threatened to destroy it. The husband, who had retired, jumped out of the bed into the water knee-deep, and, with his wife, proceeded to get the children out of the upper-story window on the ground in the rear. After they had accomplished this, the husband returned to the bedroom to get some clothing out of his wardrobe, but in the meantime the water had reached such a height as to upset it, and he found it impossible to get the articles, he being compelled hastily to vacate the apartment.

The *Evening Chronicle* has the following: "From Ben Mangold, a German living a short distance from Schanappert's, whose house proved the tomb of a family of six, we learned the particulars of this sad episode in the history of the Butchers' Run tragedy. Schanappert's house stood immediately below the oil-refinery of Holdship & Co., and was struck by the flood with force enough to carry it completely from its foundations on Madison avenue and Kurl it down the torrent. Mangold,

HEARING SHRIEK UPON SHRIEK

rend the air, looked out from an upper window on the doomed house as it was carried along within a stone's throw. At the upper window stood poor Schanappert and his wife, each holding aloft a child over the raging water, and shrieking, 'God Almighty, help us! God save us!' In a few seconds the building reached the bend, where the flood turned south at the foot of Buena Vista street. Here it struck against a slaughter-house and dissolved like a pile of snow in the boiling waters. The shrieks were silent, and only the crash and the grinding of the timbers were heard.

"The Branigan family live on O'Hara street, and occupy the last house saved on the left going down the street. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Branigan and four children. A neighbor, Patrick McManus, was alone in the house when the water tore open the back wall of the ground floor and dashed toward the front of the room on O'Hara street. Had the couple not speedily opened this door and broke out the glass the whole family would have been

DROWNED LIKE SO MANY RATS.

Across one of the windows was an iron bar, used for securing the shutters. Swiftly the water rose until it stood 5 feet in the room, with a current like a mill-race setting through the apartment. Mr. and Mrs. Branigan instinctively seized each a child, and clung to this bar with a grip of despair, while the cold, muddy torrent swept over them. For four hours these two hung to that providentially-placed bar, and were all rescued. McManus, who, with the remaining child, rushed to the street, by some miracle was swept into an alley and on to the roof of a shed, where they were also saved.

"One singular feature of the flood has not been alluded to, so far as we are able to ascertain. Only one person who escaped from the flood was injured. The dead all bore marks of bruises and mangling, but, notwithstanding the toppling of houses and the avalanches of timber and debris, those who escaped from the wreck came out unhurt.

"A BABY WAS FOUND IN A CRIB

floating in the Ohio River, at the head of Montgomery Island, 32 miles below the city, yesterday afternoon, and was recovered by Mr. Allen, who lives near the island. The child was living, but has not been identified.

"In the Saw-Mill Run district there is but little chance of any additional bodies being found. It is probable that the remaining missing ones were carried into the Ohio River. Some of the bodies will doubtless never be recovered, and others that are found far below will be buried without identification.

"Workmen are still employed in cleaning the

(See Eighth Page.)

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Address of the Chairman, Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq.

A Call Issued for a Convention to Be Held Aug. 26.

It Is Addressed to All Who Favor the Speedy Resumption of Specie Payment.

Payment of Bonds in Coin—Free Commerce—No Sumptuary Laws.

And No Encroachments of Legislative or Executive Power.

Conference Between the Committee and Other Opponents of Republicanism.

Mr. Hesing's Objections to the Word "Democracy."

An Addendum to the Call Signed by Himself and Others.

Interview with S. S. Marshall.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee, pursuant to the call issued two weeks ago by Cyrus H. McCormick, met yesterday morning in the Club-Room of the Sherman House.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS

were in attendance:

First District—Andre Matteson, proxy of George S. Kimberly.
Third District—Theo. Schintz.
Fifth District—William O. Wright.
Seventh District—James G. Elwood.
Eighth District—W. E. Cook.
Ninth District—C. H. McCormick, proxy of W. T. Dowdall.
Tenth District—Thomas H. Cabeen.
Eleventh District—T. H. Redmond, proxy of A. A. Glenn.
Twelfth District—E. L. Merritt.
Fourteenth District—E. B. Buch, proxy of James R. Cunningham.
Seventeenth District—E. A. Snively, proxy of S. B. Wilcox.
Eighteenth District—W. H. Neen.
Nineteenth District—Charles Carroll.
At Large—C. H. McCormick and James C. Robinson.

Several others were also around, and appeared to take great interest in what was going forward. It was tacitly understood that these gentlemen were invited to confer with the Central Committee relative to the issues of the approaching State campaign. Among the more prominent of

THESE VISITORS

the following may be enumerated: A. C. Hesing, Hermann Raster, Frank C. Sherman, J. Y. Danolds, Daniel Cameron, Dan O'Hara, Obadiah Jackson, M. B. Bailey, Judge Marshall, M. C., James R. Doolittle, Jr., William Springer, Hermann Lieb, William Werner, Arno Voss, Capt. J. W. Connett, Miles Kehoe, J. C. Richberg, Col. T. F. Baldwin, Thomas Hoyne, R. E. Goodell, Richard Townsend, Melville W. Fuller, John M. Oberly and Judge Green, of Cairo; Mr. Bailey, Joliet *Signal*; Daniel M. Penny, Will County; Isaac R. Diller, B. G. Caulfield, Charles Carroll, E. M. Haines, and others.

The meeting was

CALLED TO ORDER

by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, who stated that the call was issued to the Committee alone, and that the conference with outside gentlemen would be held after the Committee had transacted some business. Therefore, he would request that gentlemen not belonging to the Committee would retire until such time as they were invited into the conference.

Mr. Theodore Schintz suggested that a room be provided for the outside gentlemen. Where were they going to adjourn to?

Mr. Oberly—Where should good Democrats adjourn to but the bar-room? [Laughter.]

Mr. A. C. Hesing—I second the motion. Let us go and have some refreshment.

Mr. Thomas Hoyne—The term "outside gentlemen" comprehends the reporters, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. McCormick—Why, yes—I suppose so—for a few minutes—private business—sorry to disturb—you understand?

The reporters did understand, and left, although Mr. Andre Matteson, of the *Times*, being a "proxy" for George Kimberly, was allowed to remain.

After the departure of the "chiels" who "tak notes," the Committee came to order, C. H. McCormick presiding, and Mr. Merritt acting as Secretary.

MR. M'CORMICK'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the following address, which was well received:

GENTLEMEN: As Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, I have deemed it my duty to call you together for the consideration of important questions upon which action should no longer be delayed, in connection with the interests of our party and the country.

An election for State, Congressional, Legislative, and county officers is approaching, and the preferences of party, in accordance with established usage, must be ascertained. On the leading political questions of the day, it is necessary that an expression of opinion be made, and that concert of action be secured by the Democracy and others disposed to co-operate with them in the present important crisis in the country's history. The election, to take place the coming fall, may be comparatively unimportant in itself; but, in order to succeed in the next Presidential contest, two years hence, and then wrest the Government from the hands of the present unscrupulous party leaders, it is necessary that this election be carried by the Democracy.

Without any feeling of undue attachment to the Democratic party, as a political organization, and while willing, myself, to accept that agency, by whatever name it might be called, which will, in the most successful manner, accomplish the momentous result sought for, it is undeniable that the Democratic party still remains the most formidable opponent of Republican misrule; and I submit that it must yet be chosen by the American people as the honored instrument for the accomplishment of the reforms demanded by the people, through the downfall of that great Constitution-defying and centralizing power,—the Republican party.

Since we last met as a committee, gentlemen, we have witnessed the redemption of Ohio and Indiana from the hands of the spoiler, and the affairs of these leading Western States are to-day administered by Democratic Governors. In our sister State of Wisconsin Republicanism has been overthrown, while from all the Western States, and from some of the Eastern, indications daily reach us that a brighter and better day is already beginning to dawn. These results have, in other sections of the Union, infused fresh zeal into the minds of the Democracy, and led them to engage with renewed courage and increased confidence in the struggle for victory. In Illinois, as representatives of the party, our duty is plain. We must maintain our organization, and resist any attempts that may be made to impair its efficiency.

We meet, gentlemen, not merely for the purpose of calling a convention of the party,—or to discuss the question of expediency as to calling a convention,—it is our duty, as guardians of that tried, honored, and now vigorous organization, the National Democratic party, to call the Convention. There could be no propriety in our failure to call it. It is not only due to the Democracy of Illinois, but to the Democracy of the nation, to call a convention at this time, that justice may be done to the Democratic hosts everywhere engaged. We should be found at our posts doing battle in the common cause, that no breach may be found in our whole line. Other conventions have already met, nominated their candidates, and opened the campaign; and our time will now come to place candidates in the field,—candidates to win,—whether strictly party candidates will be for the convention to decide, but candidates possessing merit and sound principles, whether selected from Democrats proper or from other good men co-operating with them.

But principles are to be settled in this contest; During the late session of Congress we have witnessed the discussions which threatened for a season to produce disruption in the ranks of the Republicans, upon that question which, in my judgment, is the all-absorbing one of the day—the question of finance. On this question, too, it must be admitted that other parties have disagreed. Indeed, it can scarcely be said that on this question any party has so far been found entirely to agree. I trust, however, that with the Illinois Democracy, a rule, as simple as it is fair and reasonable, may be adopted as the best compromise for all to meet upon. I refer to the platform, upon this question, of the National Democratic Convention, assembled in Baltimore in 1872, and which was identical in words with that of the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati in the same year, viz.: "That a speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government." This was also reaffirmed by the Illinois Democracy in their last Convention, and is, in fact, the platform on which we stand to-day. The condition of the country is not essentially different from that of two years ago, and no good reason has yet been urged for a departure from the principles then set forth. Here, too, as in most questions of public policy, the true and safe ground is to be found between the two extremes. We should thus avoid, on the one hand, the errors and disaster of the advocates of an irredeemable paper currency, whose policy of inflation, it is feared by many, must result in national dishonor; and, on the other, of those who favor an immediate resumption of specie payments, a proposition to be regarded as unreasonable, oppressive, and impracticable.

Such a declaration would be brief and to the point, and in striking contrast with the ambiguous language employed by Republicans in the platform recently adopted in this State. In a word, it offers a safe compromise ground, on which all may come together, act together, and at the same time maintain a principle as old as the name of Democracy itself.

On some other questions clear and unequivocal expressions of opinion are required of the Democracy. We are called on, as a party, to utter our sentiments in reference to Free Trade. Without reserve we may declare ourselves, as we have always done, in favor of the policy of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest.

The contest now being waged between the farming interests and the railroads and other monopolies is one to which we cannot be indifferent. The agricultural community has unquestioned and grievous wrongs to complain of, and the Democracy should stand pledged to their redress—without, however, violating a single vested right, or resorting to the extreme legislation which has proved embarrassing in other States.

I cannot forbear allusion to the excitement prevailing in some sections of the State, especially in the larger cities, upon the question of personal liberty. On this point the Democratic party can have no new creed to make, and no old one to unmake. It has ever advocated, as it must continue to do, the largest freedom for the citizen consistent with the safety of the State and the cause of good government.

And so, as to the questions of economy in the public service, internal improvements by the General Government, the spoliation of the public lands and other such issues, the position of the Democracy has been uniform, and upon these full and elaborate statements are only called for in State Convention.

While, gentlemen, in issuing a call for this meeting, I have felt that I could not include the Liberal Republican Committee, as advised by certain friends to our cause, without exceeding my authority, I have done the next best thing I could in the premises in having extended to all opposed to existing evils, and anxious for their removal by the overthrow of Republicanism, an invitation to co-operate with us in the campaign on which we are about to enter. I have specially invited several distinguished gentlemen to meet us on this occasion, that we may be aided by the wisdom of their counsels, and enlist their valuable support in the work before us, and I now further suggest that all such be invited to unite with us in signing a call for the Convention.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the question of issuing

A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION,

which consumed the time until noon, when, on motion of Mr. Greene, the following Committee of five were chosen to draw up headings for a call: W. H. Greene, Thomas Hoyne, W. E. Cook, Theodore Schintz, E. L. Merritt, and C. H. McCormick, the two latter being added to the original committee. The members of the Committee were unanimous as to the advisability of calling a convention, and all the members fully agreed as to the principles to be enunciated in the call. The only difference of opinion was on an erratic proposition made by Mr. Matteson, which received only his vote.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Central Committee then adjourned, to meet in conference with the "outsiders" and discuss the call, at 2:30 o'clock.

At the appointed hour Mr. McCormick was called to the Chair and declared the joint meeting in order for business.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT

was read by Judge Wm. H. Greene, the Chairman of the Special Committee:

To the Democrats, Liberals, and all the Opponents of the Republican Party:

The Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the Democratic State Convention of 1872, hereby gives notice that a State Convention will be held in Springfield on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1874, at 12 m.

All voters of the State are invited to join in sending delegates to that Convention who desire to promote the following purposes:

First—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country; the speedy resumption of specie-payments, and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world.

Second—Free commerce.

Third—Individual liberty, and opposition to sumptuary laws.

Fourth—Rigid restriction of the Government, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fifth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

The Committee, believing the opposition to Republican misrule can harmoniously unite upon the foregoing principles, earnestly solicit the free co-operation of all men, regardless of past political affiliation, in an earnest effort to place the State and National Governments in the hands of men who are actuated by the principles above enunciated.

Each county, except Cook, will be entitled to send one delegate for every 500 votes cast in that county for all the Presidential candidates at the Presidential election of 1872. Each Senatorial District of Cook County will be entitled to send eight delegates in separate delegations.

Mr. William Werner rose and said that, in order to cover all the ground left them in the State, he would propose the following

ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT:

The undersigned citizens,—who have not heretofore acted with the Democratic party,—being in full harmony with the the principles enunciated in the above call, and being desirous of combining all voters of the State who agree with these principles in an opposition party strong enough to put an end to the misrule of the Republican party, heartily join in the foregoing call.

MR. A. C. HESING

said that, in view of the language of the call, he did not see any reason for an extra resolution or addendum. He did not see any reason why every citizen of the State of Illinois—every one who was opposed to the present administration—should not sign that call. He would move that the call be printed on slips and distributed throughout the State. He asked the Secretary to read the addendum proposed by Mr. Werner once more, which was done.

Mr. Hesing did not like the language of the addendum. He did not want such a party established as that in Indiana. If the Illinois Democrats established a platform like that, he would not sign it or support it. He would be better pleased if they would drop the word Democrat for the present. He was willing to go as far as any man, but he had met gentlemen that day who said that 50,000 votes in the Southern portion of Illinois were devoted to the Democratic party. But if there were that number of persons favorable to Democracy in the southern portion of the State, there was an equal number in the northern portion that did not admire the name "Democracy," or the attitude assumed by that party from 1856 to 1864. Therefore, it was best to reconcile all interests, and, for that reason, he was glad that the call did not say "Democrat," but appealed to the people at large. That was the true policy. It made no difference under what name they sailed so long as their object was opposition to the frightful monopolies and stupendous corruptions at Washington. [Applause.] They knew that he had been a Republican, but he was now in the Opposition, and would never rest until the corrupt and damnable party now in power was hurled from its high place. But he met people who said, "Make the approaches to the bridge that is to carry us over as easy as possible." In view of the record of the Democracy during the War of the Rebellion, he could not ask Republicans who were sick of the rule of their party "long drawn out" to assume a name which naturally enough, they regarded with disfavor. He moved to strike out of the addendum the words "who have not heretofore acted with the Democratic party." That done, he would have no objection to voting for the amendment. [Applause.] He was for united action and not for playing upon mere words or raising dead issues.

MR. GARFIELD,

in a somewhat excited way, said that he was a Democrat "out from the root." He was prepared to subscribe to a platform of opinion when made by a majority of the Democratic party of Illinois in convention assembled. At the same time he doubted the wisdom and denied the authority of a few men making a platform for the party. He thought such an assumption would not be well received. He was opposed to anything approaching the despotic, and a few men had no right to dictate a policy to the State at large.

MR. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, JR.,

thought that the last speaker had misunderstood the purport of the call. The Democratic party did not need the tradition of a name—it needed the vitality of a principle. There was no attempt made to dictate a policy. The language of the call simply indicated the basis upon which a union of all citizens who were for reform could be effected. That was what they wanted; not the revivifying of party passions over questions that had long been dead and buried. He favored the amendment proposed by Mr. Hesing.

MR. TOWNSON,

a very vehement gentleman, entered into a wordy laudation of the Democratic party. He gave a lengthy history of its organization, aims, and objects, and said that Mr. Hesing was in error when he said that the name "Democrat" was obnoxious to the American people,—it was far from being so, indeed.

Mr. Hesing—I said, to a great portion of the American people, and I believe it.

A LIVELY DIALOGUE.

Mr. Townson continued to laud the career of the Democracy, and said that to that party all of the late reforms in politics were due.

Mr. A. C. Hesing—Who were the damnable party that adopted that platform in Indiana the other day?

Mr. Townson—I am not here—

Mr. Hesing—Who were they? Answer that.

Mr. Hermann Raster—What is the Democratic party now? Which set of principles are you to subscribe to—the platform of Maine, or the platform of Indiana? Each appears to be diametrically opposed to the other.

Mr. Townson—I cannot explain if I am to be interrupted. The cases you speak of are individual. Look at Oregon and California. Look—

Mr. Raster—Nearly all the reforms have been accomplished by combinations of the people, not by straight party fights.

Mr. Townson resumed by saying that the Democratic party was dear to his heart, and to many another American heart, as well as to citizens of foreign birth. He was not prepared to stand by and see that great party buried for any purpose of expediency. The Democratic party—

Mr. Andre Matteson—Will the gentleman state what the Democratic party is?

Mr. Townson—If a gentleman has lived as long in the world as that gentleman (Mr. Matteson) has, without knowing what the Democratic party is, it would be waste time to answer him. [Cheers.]

Mr. Townson was further interrupted by several persons present, but continued by saying that, when the rights of foreign-born citizens were attempted to be abridged, the Democratic party stood by them. No foreign-born citizens—no foreign-born man—could abhor the Democratic party previous to 1860.

Mr. Hermann Raster—I beg the gentleman's pardon. I, for one foreign-born citizen, was opposed to the Democratic party from the date of the "Missouri Compromise."

The Chair remarked that the debate should be confined to the amendment in the addendum.

Mr. Townson wanted to preserve the Democratic party intact, and not to bury it beneath a heap of ambiguous phrases. If they were going to be Democrats let them say so. If not, let them come manfully out and proclaim what they were.

GEN. DANIEL CAMERON,

said that the meeting was not for the purpose of ignoring the Democratic party. Business would be much facilitated by changing the phraseology of the call so as to meet all views. He hoped Mr. Hesing's amendment would prevail.

Judge Greene said that the call was the best foreshadowing of the policy of the State Convention they could have. It would not, he thought, meet with serious objection in any section of the State.

MR. JOHN OBERLY

said that the call ought to be adopted just as it came from the Committee. He was confident that the people of Southern Illinois would be satisfied with the principles there enunciated. They would rally to those principles as they had never rallied since the Democratic party walked into that series of mistakes at the outbreak of the war. [Applause.] They had an opportunity for reform now such as never presented itself. The German element in the Republican party was disgusted. A strong contingent of the Americans was prepared to act against it. Let them go in for principles, and not for names—for the broad views of reform, not for the narrow tricks of party. [Loud applause.] He was an old Democrat, and a stanch one, but for the common good he was willing to yield a little to men of other shades of opinion.

AT IT AGAIN.

Mr. Townson said that a Republican Convention in Pennsylvania had declared for Protection. Another in the West was for Free Trade. Yet the Republican party had not been accused by Mr. Hesing or Mr. Raster of inconsistency.

Mr. Hesing—I will answer the gentleman. I followed the national platform of the Republican party—I stuck to it until Logan and Morton and that class flew the track. I am not going to swallow Tom Hendricks' damnable platform in Indiana, nor can I give my sanction to any kind of a financial policy that proposes to repudiate the debts of this nation, contracted under mortgage of its national honor. I will have nothing to do—no honest man will have anything to do—with any platform that allows such a dishonest plank into it.

Mr. Oberly objected to catchwords, half principles, and chicanery. Everything should be square and open. Let the people have something to go to work upon, and bury all old feuds. That was no place to revive them. [Applause.]

THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE

said that the question to be considered was what broad principles they could lay before the people in order that political reform might be secured. They should not talk of the past. He considered Mr. Hesing a good, honest patriot to come to the Democratic ranks in search of reform, even at that late day. He welcomed him and Mr. Raster, although both of them had accused all Democrats of being Rebels and Copperheads long ago. But that was past. Union should now be the watchword of all true patriots. [Cheers].

Mr. Penny, from Will County, made a wild and incoherent speech, principally devoted to a laudation of Democratic policy and principles.

Judge Greene then called for the previous question on Mr. Hessing's amendment, which was carried.

ADOPTED.

The call and addendum, as a whole, were then voted upon and declared adopted.

The announcement was received with applause.

Then Secretary then read a letter from

THE HON. S. S. HAYES,

City Comptroller, declining to attend the meeting, as he held office by the authority of a Mayor who was elected by men of all parties. During his term of office, Mr. Hayes added, he intended to abstain from politics.

EX-GOV. PALMER.

The following letters from E. L. Merritt and the Hon. John M. Palmer, ex-Governor of Illinois, were then read by the Secretary:

The Hon. John M. Palmer:

MY DEAR SIR: Will you be present at the meeting of the State Central Committee in Chicago on the 29th inst? I should be very much gratified by your presence at our meeting.

If you are prevented from attending, will you have the goodness to give me such an expression of your views on the present duties of the Democracy and all opposition to Grantism, as may be of service to the conference? It seems to me that the Democracy of Indiana has failed to take advantage of the grand opportunity to unite the Opposition.

Very truly your obedient servant,

E. L. MERRITT.

E. L. Merritt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It will not be possible for me to be in Chicago on the 29th inst., and perhaps it is quite proper that I should not make an effort in that direction, unless I was better prepared than I am at present to express the views of the Liberal Republicans with whom I acted in 1872, and hope to co-operate with in the canvass of the present year.

It seems to me, if I may take the liberty of making suggestions for the consideration of yourself and your friends who may meet in Chicago to-morrow, that the work which lies before you is that of contributing to the organization and consolidation of all the elements of the Opposition to the party which admits of no other definition than that it holds possession of the Government. This party is now so completely under the control of mere political managers and their adherents that hereafter its formal platforms will declare any form of political doctrine to be "Republicanism" which will catch votes, and repudiate the soundest and best established truths whenever and wherever they may happen to be unpopular.

It cannot and will never again submit to the country an honest, frank, and well-defined platform of principles.

It would have gone to pieces during the last session of Congress but for the tacit agreement of the leaders that everything in statesmanship and politics should thenceforth be regarded as "non-essential."

And it must be apparent that what is known as "the Opposition" have as yet determined upon no common ground of action, nor do I suppose it to be possible now to present to the country a declaration of principles upon which all opposed to the party in power can agree.

It is true that every citizen must perceive in the recklessness and extravagance of Congress, and in the corruptions which disgrace almost every department of the public service, and in the encroachments of Congress and the Federal judiciary upon the rights of the people, and their contempt for the limitations of the Constitution, occasions for alarm. But the difficulty to be surmounted is to find some basis of union which will enable the people to co-operate for the public good.

In my judgement, this end can be secured but in one way, and that is to go before the country upon a declaration of principles that shall be frank, unevasive, and true, and which shall by its plainness carry proof of the sincerity with which it is presented. As the finances of the country is a subject of deep interest, let it speak out frankly for an early return to specie payment, for the honest discharge of the public debt in coin, and denounce the specious but delusive idea of the discharge of any portion of the obligations of the Government in irredeemable promises.

The people of the United States are engaged in a contest with the great corporations that have monopolized the carrying trade, and through the appropriate agencies of the State Governments are attempting to compel them to submit to the rules of reason and justice, while the corporations have attempted to escape the jurisdiction of the United States. Weary of the restrictions imposed upon them by the public law, and the charters granted them by the States, they seek the intervention of Congress, and of the Federal courts. If Congress can be induced, under the specious pretext of aiding in the construction of "trunk lines," to engage in the creation of railroad corporations, at no distant day State charters will be abandoned for organization under Federal laws, and the whole subject of railroad control will pass beyond the authority of the States. A platform should reassert the authority of the States to regulate their own affairs, and the authority of Congress to interfere in their internal affairs should be denied.

Taxation is at once the necessity and burden of civilized governments. Taxation can only be justified when imposed for public necessities. The people of the United States will no longer submit to burdens imposed upon them for the sake of what is called "protection."

It is hardly consistent with what I suppose to be the proper limits of the communication to go further, but I cannot forbear saying, that the nearly 800,000 colored voters in the Southern States, and the more than equal number of white votes in the same States, are jealous and distrustful of each other; each looks to the Central Government for support against the other, for which support they are ready to pay any price that may be demanded of them by the party in power, and neither have confidence in the opposition. The colored voters doubt the inclination, and the whites have no confidence in the ability, of those opposed to the Republican party to do them justice or protect them, and as a consequence the whole South is at the feet of the Administration.

It is now demanded, not only by a just regard for the welfare of the people of the South, but by considerations that deeply affect the perpetuity of free institutions everywhere, that the different races in the late slave States should be harmonized, and be taught to look to themselves, and to the influence of just laws and to their impartial administration, for protection and for the promotion of their happiness. It is to be hoped that the Opposition, by its candor and justice, will be able to win the confidence of all classes in the South, and by that means remove what seems to me to be one of the most serious dangers that threaten the country. Very truly yours, etc.,

JOHN M. PALMER.

This ended the regular business, but, before adjourning,

THE FOLLOWING NAMES

were signed to the call:

A. C. Hesing,	J. R. Doolittle, Jr.,
Hermann Raster,	J. H. Johnson,
B. G. Caulfield,	Daniel Cameron,
Hermann Lieb,	John H. Oberly.
M. B. Bailey,	

Those of the Democratic Central Committee who were present signed the regular call, without the addendum—the latter being signed by such outside persons as were in attendance.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE HON. S. S. MARSHALL.

A TRIBUNE reporter interviewed Mr. S. S. Marshall at the Palmer House last evening with regard to the action of the Democratic State Central Committee yesterday. Mr. Marshall was not a member of the Committee, but as a Democratic member of Congress from the Nineteenth District of Illinois had expected to be present. He was called away by other business, but had acquainted himself with the substance of the call, and expressed himself in regard to it very much as follows:

Reporter—How does the action of the State Committee commend itself to you, and, in your judgment, to the people of your district?

Mr. Marshall—Well, sir, I think that it will be satisfactory to them.

Reporter—Of what counties is your district composed?

Mr. Marshall—Of Gallatin, Edwards, Wabash, Richland, Wayne, White, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, and a few others.

Reporter—It is a Democratic district, I believe?

Mr. Marshall—Yes, sir; Edwards is the only Republican county in it.

HARD MONEY.

Reporter—The call is addressed to those who are in favor of hard money and a return to all the old ideas in regard to currency. How will that suit your people?

Mr. Marshall—I think that they are at heart in favor of it. Of course, they would like to see good times brought about as soon as possible, and some of them are infected with the idea that Government can do it by an increase of currency, but I do not believe the idea is general or that it will hold much longer with any of them.

Reporter—How about resumption of specie payments?

Mr. Marshall—Well, I think they all desire it, and hope for it, sooner or later, but not by any forced process—certainly they are not in favor of setting the Government machine at work turning out paper money ad libitum. There has been a change in that respect in the last few months.

Reporter—Then Gen. Anderson must be mistaken in his ideas upon the subject?

Mr. Marshall—I think he is, decidedly.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Reporter—Gen. Anderson belongs to your district, I believe?

Mr. Marshall—He does, and I presume will run for Congress this fall.

Reporter—Shall you seek for the nomination against him?

Mr. Marshall—No, sir. I ran against my will before, and shall retire from the lists this time.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Reporter—How about the Independent movement in your district?

Mr. Marshall—Well, I think it is growing backwards there, as well as all over the country.

Reporter—What party will it draw from most largely?

Mr. Marshall—I presume from the Democratic party in my district. It is the way of independent parties, that they draw most largely from the party that is in the majority. Otherwise there would be no use in their existence. But it is going down very rapidly everywhere, and I think its leaders feel already that they have made a mistake.

HOW TO WIN.

Reporter—How do you think that success over the Republican party can be best attained? Is it under the Democratic name or some other,—the Liberal, for instance.

Mr. Marshall—It is my belief that Democrats, Liberals, and all others can reach success sooner under the Democratic name than any other. Experience seems to teach this. I have no feelings or superstitions in the matter, and would be willing to sail under any flag. But the name is, in itself, a good one, and it seems to have a wonderful hold upon the people. It is very hard to kill the Democratic party. I say so in view of the facts, and not from any unwillingness to give up the name if it would be better to do so.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Reporter—The "call," I believe, has a clause against sumptuary laws on social matters?

Mr. Marshall—Yes. That, I think, will meet the views of Democrats generally. They would like such restrictive legislation as may be of actual benefit, but none to the extent of actually attempting to control people's appetites, or of sumptuary legislation in any other respect.

Reporter—Have you heard anything about the Germans and their intentions in the coming campaign?

Mr. Marshall—Yes, sir. I am told that there will be a very great change at the next election, both here and in other sections.

EXPANSION.

Reporter—Let me ask again with regard to the feeling in favor of currency expansion in your section, and in Southern Illinois generally.

Mr. Marshall—I think there is no doubt that they are at present opposed to it, whatever they may have been some months ago. And with the Democratic party the traditions in favor of hard money are so strong that, when it is made an issue, I think it would rally its members almost to a man.

Reporter—You have lately been in the East, I am told?

Mr. Marshall—Yes sir, and what I say to you with regard to retaining the party name, and also with regard to the decay of the Farmers' party, is based in part upon what I have there learned.

LOGAN.

Reporter—The Senators elected this year will have a vote upon the re-election of Mr. John A. Logan, I believe?

Mr. Marshall—Yes, sir. He stands as well with his party in Southern Illinois as ever, but his party is going down hill, and he will probably lose ground this fall for that reason.

Reporter—I suppose, of course the people—at least the Democracy—of your district are in favor of a revenue tariff?

Mr. Marshall—Certainly. That clause of the call, as I am informed of it, will meet their approbation.

THE PROSPECT.

Reporter—What do you think of the prospect this coming fall?

Mr. Marshall—Well, I think it very good indeed. The Farmers' party, as I am informed, is losing strength, and the number of dissatisfied Republicans is on the increase, not mentioning the Germans. It seems to me there is a good prospect of carrying the State.

Reporter—And you think it can best be done under the Democratic name and organization?

Mr. Marshall—Yes, sir. I think there can be no doubt about it. I would be willing to give up both if it would help matters any, but I do not think it would. As I said before, the Democratic party seems very hard to kill. I speak of it as a fact, not as a boast. I must recognize the fact, though I would as readily accept the opposite if it were true. All experiments that have been tried, as in 1872, and in various State elections, seem to prove the fact. I desire to see the present era of corruption brought to an end, and I care not how it is done. Without prejudice or superstition, I think it can best and soonest be done through the Democratic organization. That, too, is the general opinion in the East. Yet I should not, personally, make it any condition of political action.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

now offers to exchange the outstanding income-bonds for a new sinking-fund bond, which is a second mortgage on the lands of the Company, and also secured upon the road, equipment, and franchises of the Company, after the first mortgage bonds and the Government claim. The new bonds will be a first mortgage upon the lands after the land-grant bonds are satisfied. Of the original issue ($10,000,000) of land-grants, $4,824,858 have been provided for by sales of lands, leaving $5,575,142 yet to be liquidated. At the average rate hitherto realized,—$4.56 per acre,—it will require the sale of 1,250,000 acres more to relieve the remaining land-grant bonds. This would leave about 10,000,000 acres as security for the new sinking-fund bonds. The Company offers six of the new bonds for five of the income bonds. The new bonds run twenty years with interest at 8 per cent currency, or 7 per cent gold, sterling.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD SUIT.

The suit of the Attorney-General of Wisconsin for an injunction against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, to compel it to comply with the new law, will be argued at Madison on the 4th of August, and the General Solicitor of the road is busily engaged in preparing his argument. The Managers of the road state that in case the decision should be against them they would be compelled to withdraw all their first-class accommodations, and substitute such as they can afford at such rates as the law provides. They would also be compelled to withdraw a number of the regular trains, and run only as many as could be filled during the trip. This is the only course, they claim, that they can pursue under the circumstances. To comply with the law and furnish the present accommodations would be a serious blow to the finances of the Company, and to stop running altogether would forfeit their charter.

SARATOGA MEETING.

It is understood that the meeting of railroad Managers at Saratoga is held for the purpose of forming a defensive and offensive treaty of all the roads in the country, similar to the arrangements lately made by the four New York trunk lines.

SUITS TO BE COMMENCED AGAINST THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners did little other than routine-work to-day. Serious complaints were entered against the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads from a number of points along each of the lines, charging extortion. The Commissioners thought a sufficient case was made, and determined to enter suit against each, but at what point was not determined. There are now pending against these roads two suits each.

NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY TO BE PUSHED FORWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 29.—The bonds of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Narrow Gauge Railroad, to the amount of $100,000, have been placed to the satisfaction of the Directors. This assures the completion of the road to Platteville from Galena.

PROBABLE CONTINUATION OF WORK ON THE IOWA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 29.—Rumors have been in circulation here for some days to the effect that negotiations in London, Eng., for the purchase of iron for the Iowa Pacific Railroad, have been successful, and these rumors are confirmed here to-day from the negotiator on the part of the Railroad Company. If this be true, the construction of the Iowa Pacific between here and Fort Dodge will go on at once and rapidly.

EARNINGS OF THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the third week in July were $153,000 against $167,470 for the corresponding period of 1873. Decrease, $14,470.

RAILROAD TO BE COMPLETED IN SIX WEEKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REED CITY, Mich., July 29.—On the 28th inst. work was resumed on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad west of this place. They expect to complete the entire line to Ludington in six weeks, forming a great through route from the lake points to the Eastern cities.

THE OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 29.—In violation of the statute prohibiting any of the Iowa railroads from crossing the bridge at this city, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Company have for some days been permitting the Union Pacific Company to use an engine to draw the trains of the Kansas City Company across. This road is not in the pool. To-day an injunction was served upon the road restraining them from this unlawful act, at the instance of the City of County Bluffs.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The recent death of J. Edgar Thomson, and the consequent promotion of Col. Thomas A. Scott to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railway, has necessitated several important changes in the management of the Western leased lines of that Company, which are announced by official orders to take effect Aug. 1. J. N. McCullough has been relieved from the duties of General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, and promoted to the important trust of the first Vice-President. J. D. Layng, Esq., for a long time Assistant General Manager of the Eastern Division, has been advanced to the position of General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a deserved promotion, in consideration of valuable support given to Mr. McCullough since the assumption by the latter of the General Superintendency of the Fort Wayne Road in 1864. George Webb, recently Assistant General Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, takes the place vacated by Mr. Layng as Assistant General Manager. D. W. Caldwell has been appointed General Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, assuming the duties of which the Hon. H. J. Jewett was recently relieved on the occasion of his appointment as President of the Erie Railroad. The organization, as it will stand in future, will lack nothing in the strength heretofore controlling the Pennsylvania Company, and many regard it as an advance in this respect.

End of a Desperado.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

A few months ago a fellow named Davis came down the Little Wabash with his wife and family and a lot of plunder. He "squatted" in an old log hut, and soon proved himself to be a somewhat troublesome character. He always went around, and on several occasions threatened the lives of his neighbors, and kept them in a continual state of terror by promises to burn their houses, and do other malicious work. A few days since he stopped an old citizen of the township, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to "blow his —— brains out" if he ever talked about him. A peace warrant was thereupon issued against him, and, to assist in making the arrest, the Constable secured the services of sixteen farmers, knowing that Davis would make resistance. Last Wednesday morning the Constable proceeded to the house of Davis, and stationed his posse in a field. As soon as the Constable made his appearance, Davis ran out of the house into the field, but as he persisted in running the party opened fire on him, and brought him to a stand with about twenty bullets in his body, killing him instantly. Last evening the Constable and the sixteen persons were arrested and brought in a body to Carmi, where they will be tried. Much feeling prevails in the county over the affair, but all good citizens, while deploring that the law is thus dispensed by a mob, are gratified that they have been rid of a dangerous desperado.

Safety.

Learning from experience the value of every precaution against fire, we have, in addition to a splendid fire-proof vault, placed upon watches and all articles of value left with us for repairs a special policy of insurance. We are prepared to manufacture to order or repair any article of jewelry, and give especial attention to repairing watches. Hamilton, Rowe & Co., 99 State street, southeast corner Washington.

Chickering Square Grand Pianos.

Extra parlor pianos.
All the latest improvements.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.
Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

Geyser (Saratoga) Water on Draught

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

DR. EARLL.

Conclusion of the Testimony for the Prosecution.

That for the Defense Begun.

MORNING SESSION.

The hearing of the case of the People vs. Earll, under indictment for the murder of Rosetta Jackson by abortion, was resumed before Judge Farwell, in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning. The audience was very large, and seemed to take a great deal of prurient interest in the proceedings. Francelia Bullard, the young lady who was on the stand at the adjournment of Court Monday, was absent when the case was called, and to avoid delay the prosecution went on with the examination of other witnesses.

POLICE OFFICER THOMAS F. SIMMONS

testified that he arrested Dr. Earll on the charge for which he was on trial. He was acquainted with Mrs. Heiland. He found a foetus buried under her house in the yard, and showed it to Dr. Henrotin.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that there was but one foetus, and its location was pointed out by Mrs. Heiland.

WILLIAM H. FLAGG

testified that he lived at No. 939 West Lake street, and was a barber. He had resided in Chicago about nine years. He knew Rosetta Jackson, and had seen Dr. Earll. He first met him about five or six months ago at his office. Witness went there to get medicine for his wife. He saw Rosetta Jackson at Mrs. Heiland's house. It was about seven or eight days before the girl's death that he saw Dr. Earll in regard to her. The first time was at witness' house. Earll brought a letter to him from Rosetta, and told him he was attending her professionally. The doctor wanted pay for his services, and witness gave him $10, Rosetta having asked him to do so in her note. Earll told witness he had operated upon the girl twice to procure an abortion. He was not successful the first time, but she was strong and healthy. At another interview Earll wanted more money from witness, and was given $5. Witness never knew anything or Rosetta Jackson's pregnancy until she told him of it herself when she was lying ill at Mrs. Heiland's.

On cross-examination, witness stated that he had known Rosetta Jackson for about eight years. She had lived in his house for about a year in the capacity of servant. She left his house toward the last of May. Witness knew she was going to leave, as she had been looking for a place for three months. About three days before she left she said she had found a place on Desplaines street, but did not give the name. Witness did not know where she was until Earll brought him the note from her. Witness felt no greater interest in the girl than a brother-in-law should. He did not want her to leave his house, and offered her a dollar a week more to stay. The reason she did not accept it was because the work was too heavy for her.

The State's Attorney objected to questions touching conversations between the witness and the deceased.

Mr. King replied at some length, the substance of his argument being that the defense was entitled to impeach the credibility of a witness.

The Court overruled the objections of the prosecution.

Witness continued: When Rosetta went away she said she was going to work with a small family. It was about two or three days after she left witness' house that he heard from her. Dr. Earll brought a note to him from her. Two or three months previous to that he saw the doctor at his office. Witness went there to get medicine for his wife, who was about to be confined. Some weeks afterward witness called at Earll's office again for more medicine. He had heard Rosetta complain of illness before she left his house. He never knew of her pregnancy until after she went to Heiland's, when she told him herself. Witness did not know a man named W. W. Quinn, and did not think that he was in Earll's office in the early part of May. He did not have any conversation with Quinn about Rosetta Jackson's condition; did not ask for Dr. Earll; did not say that he had a job for him; did not say that he was in family trouble, and the doctor could help him; did not say that he had seduced a servant girl, and that his wife was raising h—l about it; did not ask what sort of medicines were used in cases of pregnancy; did not ask where he could procure a boarding-place for the girl, or say that she was his wife's sister, and must have a good place; did not ask Quinn to close up the office, and look for the doctor for him. Witness thought he asked when the doctor could be seen, but did not say that $50 in cash was ready if the doctor would assist him; did not say that, if Earll would not do it, there was a doctor on the South Side who would. The next day after receiving the note from Rosetta, through Dr. Earll, witness went to see the girl at Mrs. Heiland's. He did not tell his wife where he was going. Rosetta was not in bed when he called. From Mrs. Heiland's he went to Dr. Earll's office, because the girl requested him to. The doctor was there, and alone. From five to seven days after Rosetta left witness' house, he ascertained that a foetus had been born. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Church, on Western avenue, and witness frequently went there with her. He also accompanied her once to a picnic with a family named Kinney. This was while witness' wife was absent in Wisconsin during four weeks in August and September of last year. Witness knew a girl named Nellie Sinclair. He met her about five or six months ago at a restaurant near his house.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her?

Mr. Reed objected to the question because it was immaterial to the point at issue. He said he was willing to allow it to pass, if he would be allowed to show that Rosetta Jackson said on her death bed that Flagg was not the father of the child.

Mr. King said he proposed to show that Flagg was a principal in the abortion, in order to affect the credibility of the witness. If it could be shown that he was an accomplice in the crime, his evidence would be worthless without corroboration.

The Court ruled that questions touching the conversation were admissible, under the circumstances.

Witness continued: Did not tell Sinclair that there was a young lady from Wisconsin with whom he had been too intimate; did not tell her that the girl was a member of the Methodist Church; did not tell her that he would have to have an abortion performed on a girl; did not say that he could get a doctor to do it for $50 or $60. Sinclair did not advise witness to give the girl tansey tea or make her skip a rope.

Q.—What, then, was the nature of your conversation?

Mr. Reed objected, and the Court sustained him.

Witness continued: He first saw Nellie Sinclair, about two years ago, at No. 741 Lake street. It was a tobacco-store, but he testified at the Coroner's investigation that it was a brothel. He might have asked her what women of her class did in cases of pregnancy; he thought he did, and she told him tansey tea. The reason why he asked her was because he had a large family, and did not desire an increase.

Mr. Reed—You did not want any more children; is that it?

Witness—Yes, sir.

The evening after Rosetta died, witness called at Earll's office with reference to the certificate of burial. After learning of the pregnancy of the girl, witness, at her request, did not communicate the intelligence to her sisters. After the Coroner's inquest he was in jail for a while. His cell adjoined Dr. Earll's, and he frequently saw a man, whom he had observed in Earll's office, pass by and speak to the Doctor. He had never called this man a d—d scoundrel.

On his redirect examination the witness said that, when he called at Earll's office about the burial-certificate, the Doctor said he would furnish a certificate setting forth that death had been caused by bilious or typhoid fever.

DR. HENROTIN

was recalled by the prosecution to identify the stub of the burial-certificate, which was picked up by him in Dr. Earll's office. It gave the cause of death as typhoid fever and acute enteritis. It was witness' belief that such was not the cause of death.

On cross-examination, the witness said that a careful physician could not confound acute enteritis and peritonitis. There were similar symptoms in each, but the group of symptoms was different. For the second time the witness described the nature of the wounds which the post mortem examination revealed in the womb of Rosetta Jackson.

The cross-examination of

FRANCELIA BULLARD,

which was interrupted by the adjournment of court on the previous day, was then proceeded with. She testified that she was not acquainted with Rosetta Jackson before the latter came to her mother's house. Witness did not know what she came there for. She had seen Dr. Earll before becoming acquainted with Rosetta, but could not tell where or when. It was not at her house. Witness first went to Earll's office with Rosetta, and afterward went there alone. This was on the day of Rosetta's death. Witness was sent by her mother. A woman named Mrs. Rand was at witness' house the night Rosetta died.

MRS. KATE A. HEILAND

was then sworn. She testified that she had known Dr. Earll for over a year, and Rosetta Jackson about the same length of time. Rosetta died at witness' house. Dr. Earll was Rosetta's physician during her illness. Witness asked Dr. Earll at one time if he could do anything to relieve her, as she was suffering. He told her to let nature take its course; if the girl did anything, let her take hold of a stove, and lift it. Rosetta was confined about two hours afterward. Earll was not there. Witness sent for him two or three days afterward, and told him that the patient had given birth to a child, and asked him to examine her. He made a partial examination, and said she was getting along finely.

The defense declined to cross-examine the witness, and the State's Attorney submitted the case.

The Court then took a recess until 2 o'clock, the jury being allowed to separate, at the prisoner's request.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court resumed examination of evidence at 2 o'clock, Judge Farwell presiding.

FRANCES RAND,

an aged lady, sworn, and examined by Col. Durand: Live at No. 115 Jefferson street. I have known Mrs. Kate Heiland for some six months. I recollect the time of the abortion; am an invalid, under Dr. Brooks' care. On the evening before the abortion I took deceased and Mrs. Kate Heiland to the Doctor's office. Deceased was apparently in good health. I saw her at Mrs. Heiland's the next morning in the pains of childbirth. I took her some medicine. It was oil of tansy. Mrs. Heiland asked to bring it. Deceased took some of it—a teaspoonful. It sickened her and she vomited. In the afternoon Mrs. Heiland said the girl was delivered and doing well. I saw deceased next week. She was then doing well. I saw her some five times. The third time deceased said she was feeling badly. Next time I saw her she was in bed, and never again saw her off the bed. I never saw Dr. Earll or any other physician there. I saw Flagg there. I saw no other medicines except only what she carried herself. Deceased said that Dr. Duff had attended her while sick. I saw the Coroner there. Mrs. Heiland sent for me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed—I am a widow. My husband died in the war in North Carolina. I have made my living by taking in washing and keeping boarders. I could not work much for the last five years. I have never acted as a midwife. Dr. Duff lives on Jefferson street. I know that when I went with deceased to Dr. Brooks' office no abortion was performed. I do not know that Mrs. Heiland ever acted as a midwife.

DR. W. H. BYFORD,

examined by Mr. John Lyle King—I have practiced in Chicago for sixteen or seventeen years, and have made a specialty of obstetrics.

By Dr. Earll—Physicians frequently differ with regard to the deeper seated diseases. I do not think that inflammation of the bowels extends to the womb. A mistake in such cases may occur possibly once in a million times. There is a sympathy extending from the womb to the stomach, bowels, and peritoneum, but inflammation of the latter three does not often extend to an unimpregnated uterus. Inflammation may follow an abortion even when the instruments have left no trace of their use. Oil of tansy would produce great irritation of the stomach and bowels. I have never used it and do not know what constitutes a good dose. I should think death might ensue from a dose of a teaspoonful of oil of tansy. It would ensue within three or four hours, I think. Severe vomiting might occasionally produce contraction of the uterus and abortion. Physicians have great fear of vomiting in their pregnant patients. I should think that abortion might follow after such wounds as were described as having been found in the uterus of deceased by Dr. Henrotin, this morning. There is what is known among physicians as legitimate abortion. Physicians generally have in their possession instruments for producing it [here a variety of instruments were exhibited], and for other purposes. Women frequently perform these operations upon themselves to produce abortion. Sometimes they use whalebones, sometimes quills, lead-pencils, and knitting-needles, and some have probes for the especial purpose. It would have been possible for the deceased to have produced the wounds found upon her with like instruments.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed—An abortion does not cause typhoid fever. To give a certificate of death by typhoid fever when it was the result of abortion would be an act of falsehood. I could not tell from an inspection of the womb in this case whether the abortion was produced by deceased or by another person. Women sometimes are so desperately bent upon abortion that they wound themselves unnecessarily. The certificate of death of deceased attributes it to typhoid fever. It is not a common thing for women to die of typhoid fever, the result of abortion, or miscarriage or childbirth. I never knew it to happen. I do not think there is any possible connection between miscarriage and typhoid fever. Peritonitis is a disease about which physicians are liable to be mistaken.

MR. W. W. QUINN,

examined by Mr. King—I know Dr. Earll and Mr. Flagg. I first saw Mr. Flagg May 3 or 4, at Dr. Earll's office. He came at about half-past 2. No other person was present.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will give some opinions to-morrow morning. He will also decide the motion for a new trial in the Howell insurance-case.

In the case of O. A. Ticknor against Myers, Baxter & Co., which was a suit against the defendants as brokers for differences in grain amounting to $5,000 which plaintiff claimed, a decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Booth for the defendant. An appeal was taken. The questions were only of facts.

NOTICES.

Judge Gary will have no further call until after vacation. He will hear motions to-day.

Judge Burns will have a peremptory call of motions for new trials to-day, and will probably leave for home to-night.

Judge Booth will Saturday call up motions for new trials in the following cases: Nos. 459, 466, 473, 491, 500, 701, 760, 761, 1,144, 1,566, 1,902.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

L. E. Steinman filed a voluntary petition claiming that his indebtedness is about $16,000, while his assets are less than $5,000. The matter was referred to the Register. G. W. Campbell was appointed Provisional Assignee.

A discharge was issued to Jonathan Wainwright.

A dividend of 14 per cent was declared in the matter of Isadore Jada.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Isadore Bernstein et al.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Gould, Briggs & Co. began a suit in attachment against Galen Eastman and — Mosseley, of the firm of Eastman & Mosseley, claiming $2,632.20.

C. N. Morton brought suit in trespass against Samuel R. Childs, laying damages at $10,000. Lydia F. Flint also sued the same party for a like amount.

Edwin Hunt, A. L. Hunt, and W. F. Hunt sued Thomas McArthur for $1,000.

Jacob Reese, Matthew Graff, T. J. Graff, and William Woods began an action against John Fitch, to recover $7,000.

The Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company sued Adam Smith for $1,000.

Louis Possehl and Frederick Bulow brought suit for $1,000 against William H. Sweet and Thomas Crouch.

Miner T. Ames, J. M. Corse, and J. W. Ellsworth began a suit against the Elgin Gas-Light Company claiming $1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

C. H. Scanlan commenced a suit for $1,000 against Joseph Roelle, Nathan Eisenrath, and Anton Junker.

THE COUNTY COURT.

On petition of Herman J. P. Hengel and certificate of Drs. B. C. Miller and John F. Williams a venire and warrant was ordered to try the alleged insanity of John Russell Sheldon. It is returnable to-day at 10 o'clock.

In the matter of the estate of Karen Johnson, a minor, grant of guardianship was issued to Henry Johnson under an approved bond of $500.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—N. M. Sheffield, et al. vs. F. M. Ellis, Henry Sellen, W. R. Soper, Isaac B. Seeley, and C. M. Clark, $[illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Albert Mats vs. Albert Michelsen, $930.—Schmidt & Glade vs. Michael Hallinan, $780.05.—O. W. Watkins vs. Charles G. James, $04.25.

JUDGE GARY—Frederick Kiessling vs. Peter P. Maerz, $400.—H. Haveley vs. Bank of Chicago; finding, $284.33.

JUDGE BURNS—Robert Law vs. Jacob Keller and — Everts; verdict of property in defendant; damages assessed for plaintiff on count in trover at $2,727.42, and motion for new trial by defendants.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Conrad L. Niehoff et al. vs. Wendeline Seng, $387.18.—A. E. Gould vs. John P. White, $308.57.—Dennis Larkin vs. City of Chicago, $[illegible].

THE INDIANS.

Exploring Expeditions in the Country.

Gen. Terry's Views Relative ... Black-Hills Expedition.

Killed Near Fort Fetterman.

ARKANSAS.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

THE INDIANS.

Exploring Expeditions in the Indian Country.

Gen. Terry's Views Relative to the Black-Hills Expedition.

Gen. Terry's Views as to the Black-Hills Expedition.

The following are Gen. Terry's views as to the rights of the United States in reference to exploring expeditions in the Indian country:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27, 1874.

Respectfully returned to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

I am unable to see that any just offense is given to the Indians by the expedition to the Black Hills. I cannot see that any of their rights—either those which they have possessed from the beginning, or those which are secured to them by treaty—are invaded. From the earliest times the Government has exercised the right of sending exploring parties into the unceded Indian territory,—exploring parties of a military character,—and this expedition is nothing more. If it is a large party, it is true; but that it should be large is made necessary by the fact that certain bands of the Sioux are always ready to attack small parties, either of civilians or troops. It was made large for the purpose of preventing hostilities. The march of the expedition will be partly within, and partly without, the reservation established by the treaty of April 29, 1868; and it has been said that to send troops into or across that reservation is a violation of that treaty.

To support this position, reliance is placed upon the second article of the treaty in which the United States "agrees that no person, except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employees of the Government, as may be authorized to enter upon the Indian reservations, in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians; and henceforth they do hereby, relinquish all claims or rights in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereinafter provided."

This provision was intended to exclude from the reservation the military forces of the Government. I cannot believe. As one of the Commissioners who made the treaty, I feel sure that it was not so understood by them; neither should appear to me that the language of the section supports this construction. There are numerous excepted from the prohibition of persons, settlement, and passage:

First—Persons who are designated in and authorized by the treaty itself to reside, &c.

Second—Such officers, agents, and employees of the Government, as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations, in discharge of duties enjoined by law.

In subsequent sections, the residence of an agent, a physician, a carpenter, blacksmith, farmer, engineer, miller, and school-teacher—that is to say, all the employes of the Government who are usually found on Indian reservations, and who reside there for the benefit of the Indians—is specially provided for. So that it is difficult to see what officers or employes are excluded by the second exception, unless it be officers and men of the army. So far as persons under the treaty can settle the construction to be given to it, the construction which I contend for has been settled; for from April, 1869, three military posts have been established within the reservation,—necessarily established for the protection of the Indian agencies and other employes of the Indian Bureau; and, at its last session, Congress appropriated $30,000 for the building of two more such posts. The construction placed upon the treaty by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I think, must be the same as mine; for, within a few days past, it has asked for an escort of troops to accompany Bishop Hare into and beyond the limits of the reservation.

Again, by the eleventh article of the treaty, it is further stipulated: "That they will not in future object to the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, mail-stations, or other works of utility or necessity, which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States. But such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the Government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed," &c.

It seems to me that the right to construct necessarily carries with it the right to make the surveys, recommissances, and explorations, which are the prerequisites of their construction.

Aside from all this, can it be supposed that it was the intent of the treaty to set apart, in the heart of the national territory, a district nearly equal as the largest State east of the Mississippi River, two-thirds as large as the combined area of the six New England States, within which the Government should be forbidden to exercise any power which it every where else possesses, of using its military forces where they may be required,—a district which, so far as military movements are concerned, should be a foreign territory?

The object of the expedition seems to be misunderstood, both by Bishop Hare and by others. Bishop Hare, in his telegram to the Secretary of War, says: "We are the marauders in search of gold." I trust that I shall not be considered as wanting in respect, which I desire to be due to Bishop Hare, and which none would pay more cheerfully than I, when I say that I think that the term marauders is not happily chosen. A marauder is one who roams in quest of booty or plunder. Plunder is not the object of the expedition. Neither is it sent out for the purpose of ascertaining the mineral or agricultural resources of the Black Hills. It seeks neither gold, timber, nor arable land. It does seek routes of communication between posts on the Missouri and those in the Department of the Platte which are west of the Black Hills and north of the Platte River. Should serious trouble arise, either with the hostile bands of Sioux, or with the many semi-hostile Indians who spend a portion of the year on their reservation,—and that is not so serious that the combined forces of the garrisons in the Department of the Platte and those on the Missouri would be necessary, is far from impossible,—it will be very important that practicable routes through the Black Hills be known. It is the object of the expedition to find them. With the exception of two geologists, a few—two or three, I think—correspondents of newspapers, and a photographer, no persons except employes of the Government have been permitted to accompany the troops. The geologists were permitted to go at the request of Prof. March, of Yale College. It is understood that their special object is the paleontology of the region in question.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Killed Near Fort Fetterman.

CHEYENNE, July 29.—A private telegram from Fort Fetterman says a scouting party from that post discovered and brought in the body of Donald McDonald, who was killed on Box Elder Creek, 20 miles from that post.

ARKANSAS.

The Congressional Investigation—Baxter Declared to Be the Champion Liar of America.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock (Ark.) special says Gov. Baxter went voluntarily before the Congressional Committee and swears that before the meeting of the Supreme Court at which the quo warranto case was disposed of he wrote a proclamation of martial law, and would have used it had the court decided that it had jurisdiction in the case. He would have dispersed the court by force of arms had it gone into session of the case. In reply to questions asked by Senator Clayton, he said that Carlisle had never made a dishonorable proposition to him, and declared that the charge made against the Senator in the New York Herald were untrue. The dispatch further says that the Democrats say, since this testimony that Baxter is the biggest liar in the country, that he has been telling them one story, and when put face to face with persons whom he accused, he tells quite a different story. The Bob-Committee adjourned till the 15th of September, when the full Committee will be present and continue the investigation.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

SAN JUAN, July 29.—Jose Ferrer de Courts, the editor of *Oronista* (the Spanish organ here), has sailed for Belgium, he having accepted a challenge to a duel in that country with Juan Salado de Leona, the editor of the Cuban paper, *La Independencia*. An effort is making to detain the latter in this country. Both are now under bonds not to fight a duel in the United States.

SHORT HORNS.

Another Sale at Paris, Ky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ky., July 29.—The sale of short horns of the J. Barker herd occurred to-day, and some of the best bargains have been procured of any sale we have seen. Several were resold at handsome profits on the first cost. Many prominent breeders are leaving for home, and cheap cattle can be had for the next few days. Following is a list of the principal animals sold to-day:

COWS.

G. A. Gazelle, $415, McClintock & Ayers, Millersburg, Ky.

Red Rose, $230, B. B. Groom, Winchester, Ky.

Primrose, $240, Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Red Rose 2d, $375, A. H. Bodford, Paris, Ky.

Grace, $325, J. F. Latimer, Abingdon, Ill.

Princess Anne, $200, J. F. Latimer, Abingdon, Ill.

Princess Ada 4th, $200, Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Minnie 3d, $205, J. T. Latimer.

Duchess 5th, $200, J. W. Lucas, Claysburg, Ky.

Red Fanny, $325, Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Roan Fannie, $235, E. S. Butler, Kenton, O.

Gem's Pet, $260, Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Belle Harrison and calf, $335, Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Lady Gordon 4th, $270, W. Skinner, Kentucky.

Lady Gordon 2d, 2 months old, $250, H. Williams, Cynthiana, Ky.

Lady Myers, $200, W. Skinner, Kentucky.

Lady Grace, $550, J. Bedford, Millersburg, Ky.

Lady Watson, $450, same.

Lady Gordon, $200, W. Skinner, Kentucky.

Lady Courtland, $240, Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Fawn, 3d, $115, Alexander Charles, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

A number of young bulls were sold at from $100 to $200 each. Most of them were taken by Kentucky farmers.

EDUCATIONAL.

College President Elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., July 29.—D. W. C. Durgin, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New Hampshire, was yesterday elected President of Hillsdale College, in place of G. T. Day, D. D., who declined to accept the position.

SCRANTON COAL SALES.

NEW YORK, July 29.—At the monthly auction sale of Scranton coal to-day, 5,000 tons of each of the following grades were sold at the appended prices: Steamboat, $5; grate, $5.27½; stove, $5.77½, and chestnut, $4.72½.

HEAVY RAIN-FALL.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 29.—The rain-storm which began on Sunday continued up to midnight last night. The rain-fall was 4 inches. The telegraph wires are down.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, July 29.

ARRIVED.

Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Schr A. B. Moore, Saginaw, lumber.
Prop Sky Lark, St. Joseph, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop D. Balleutine, Bay City, salt.
Prop C. Kershaw, Bay City, salt.
Barge Fanny Neil, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, White Lake, lumber.
Barge Manitenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, wood.
Schr C. B. Windiate, Manitowoc, wood.
Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Planet, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Menekanee, Menominee, lumber.

CLEARED.

Scow Minnie Corlett, Muskegon, 25 cds stone.
Schr Col. H. C. Hog, Portage Lake, 2 tons feed.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 150 bu oats, 5 tons feed, 2 tons coal.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 33,966 bu wheat, 900 brls flour, 800 cts lard.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Buffalo, 31,000 bu wheat.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 30 brls flour and sundries.

EIGHT CLEARANCES.

Barge Advance, Peshtigo, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 50 bu oats, 19 brls pork; and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, 29,300 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Japan, Erie, 1,000 brls flour and sundries.
And 29 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights

Were inactive. The advance in corn checked the shipping movement in that cereal, rates for which to Buffalo are nominally 2½c. The schr Mary Elizabeth was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 3c, carrying about 16,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, July 29.—Afternoon—Down—Prop Superior.

Up—Schrs Senator, Hubbard, Peshtigo, Gunniffer, Thomas S. Mott, Jennie Graham, Express, John Dunn, Hemisphere, Chenango, Onward, Morning Star.

WIND—Northeast. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 29—Evening.—Down—Props Superior, Pacific; schr Pame.

Up—Props Maine, Y. Swain, with A. C. Maxwell; schrs Elizabeth Jones, Oriental, Light Guard.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 29.—ARRIVED—Phenix, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Sunbeam, LaSalle, 96,764 ft lumber; 15,600 lath; Belle Evance, Morris, 94,m lumber; G. L. Booth, LaSalle, 93,253 ft lumber, 83,800 lath; Genevieve, Peoria, 86,210 ft lumber, 44,550 lath.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 29—2:30 p. m.—CLEARED—Olive Branch, LaSalle, 90,248 ft lumber; 10,950 lath; Friendship, 73,692 ft lumber, 20,750 lath; Peoria, 18 m lumber.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The Chicago Vessel-Owners' Association will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the committee-room of the Board of Trade.

—Business was exceedingly dull yesterday, but few vessels having arrived. There are but few vessels that can make any money at the present rates, and, consequently, but few charters are made. A large number of our best sailing vessels have already laid up, and others are rapidly following suit.

—A dispatch was received here yesterday by Messrs. Cunningham & Hunter, stating that the schr Pamlico is loading at C. Tennant & Co.'s works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, with a full load of chemicals for Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, of this city. The Pamlico also took on board, at London, 110 tons of cement for Messrs. Wadsworth & Dickinson, of this city.

—Capt. Brown, who returned from the wreck of the Merchant yesterday, states that the northeast wind of Sunday and Monday drove the stranded propeller several hundred feet to the southward of her original position, and as the bottom in the vicinity of the disaster is very rocky, it is feared that she has received additional injury. The corn in the after-hold has been pumped overboard, and the rest of the cargo will probably share the same fate. An effort will be made to lift the propeller's stern, so that a man can get at the break in the hull. The cargo, which is valued at $15,000, may be sat down as a total loss. It is believed that the steamer will be raised to-day.

—The owner of the schr Higgie & Jones received a dispatch from Detroit yesterday morning to the effect that the schooner passed down at 9 o'clock a. m. in tow of the steam-barge Powers. The damage to the Higgie & Jones, supposed to have been incurred in the squall last Sunday morning, was slight, and will not hinder the vessel from making her trip to Buffalo.

ELSEWHERE.

The scow Supply arrived at Milwaukee yesterday, and will go into dry-dock at the Milwaukee Company's yard.

—A tidal wave at Buffalo Saturday raised the water in the harbor several feet. The schr Nellie Redding-ton was torn from the dock by the current, and received some slight damages, besides damaging several other vessels.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that when extensive repairs are made to a steamer, or an old boiler, or any machinery is repaired, a reinspection must be made, and a new certificate issued, based on such inspection.

—The prop Ontonagon, en route from Buffalo, got ashore at Grosse Isle, Detroit River, Sunday night, owing, it is said, to thick weather, and at last accounts was hard on. Arrangements were making yesterday afternoon for her release.

—The Cleveland Board of Trade Committee has reported in favor of a further examination of the bottom on which it is proposed to locate the breakwater for a harbor of refuge. Estimates of the cost of the work are also wanted. The breakwater is to be located 2,200 feet outside of the present piers and consist of two arms, each 2,000 feet long, extending southeast and southwest, with openings in the centre.

—Arrangements are making to commence the work of further improvement of the harbor at Sheboygan. It is designed to first build up the end cribs of the two piers—now just above the surface of the water—to the required height, and fill them with stone. Other needed repairs on the older portions of the piers will then follow, and also the dredging of the channel between the piers to the uniform depth of 14 feet, he says the *Times* of that place.

—Two small scow Hurrah Boys, which ran ashore at Milwaukee Sunday morning, has gone to pieces. The wrecker of Sunday night and Monday ended her career.

—The total shipments from the Saginaw River for the season to date are as follows:

Lumber, feet	254,413,536
Lath, pieces	24,120,500
Shingles	38,119,500
Salt, bbls	3,083,208
Hemlock, pieces	13,823,000
Timber, cubic feet	1,361,500

—*Saginaw Courier*, 29th.

—Capt. Jennings, who has recently married, gives the following description of his bride and her apparel, which, we think, will put some of the "society papers" to the blush: "My wife is just as handsome a craft as ever left a machinery dry dock, is clipper built, and with a fine hull and a clean sheer on small craft. Her length of keel is 5 feet 8 inches, displaces 27 cubic feet of air per light draught, which adds to her speed in a ballroom; full in the waist, spars trim. At the time we were spliced she was newly-rigged fore and aft, with standing rigging of lace and flowers, mainsail part silk, with forer tayse of Valenciennes. Her frame was of the best steel covered with silk, with whalebone stanchions. She has also a set of stormsails for rough weather, cutter rigging and a small set of canvas for light sea, to which are liable to encounter in this latitude sooner or later. I am told in running down the street before the wind she answers the helm beautifully, and can jump at—high in her own length if a handsomer craft passes her."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES OF ALL kinds, buggies, phaetons, side-bars, etc., at 195 West Washington-st. B. F. MURPHY & CO.

A BAY MARE FOR SALE—TROTS IN 2:30, 7 years old and sound; also a Concord buggy at 128 LaSalle-st.

BAROUCHES, PARK PHAETONS, SPRING phaetons, buggies, road wagons, etc. A large assortment at low prices, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. HOLT.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST FAMILY OR CARriage horse in the city, 16¾ hands high, very stylish, free mover, long tail, sound, gentle, and well broken to the city. Address P 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE SORREL HORSES, sound and stylish, cheap for cash. Inquire 45 177 East Madison-st., Room 8, or 156 and 158 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW SIDE-BAR road wagon, finest in the city, or exchange for side-bar top buggy that will suit; also, new or nearly so, and of good work and finish. FULLER'S Stable, Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TOP BUGGY WITH NEW harness, at a bargain; have no use for it. 161 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW SECOND-HAND, 32-inch track, Concord body, panel front, French plate glass windows, everything in good order. Cheap for cash, or will trade for lumber, or new carpeting and upholstering. Address P 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO EXPRESS WAGONS, ONE wholesale peddler's wagon, nearly new, two sets of harness, four good horses, cheap. Rear 61 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND DELIVERY wagons; also two or three new top-buggies and one open buggy, cheap, at 241 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, NEW BUGGY AND HARness; can drive anywhere; a bargain for cash. Can be seen at 360 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 16¼ hands high, 6 and 8 years old, sound and stylish. Cheap for cash. Apply at 340½ Portland-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AS GOOD A FAMILY HORSE as is in the city. Will be sold with or without harness or anything else. Call at or address 43 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BUGGY; PRICE, $35; worth $60. 254 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW PHAETON AND SEVERAL second-hand buggies, also cheap horses, at GROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, 416 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE phaetons and top-buggies left, which we must and will sell at manufacturers' cost prices. 86 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 5-YEAR OLD BAY mare; kind and gentle; can trot in 2:50, has never been trained; a lady or child can drive her; can be seen for one day at 167 and 169 Michigan-av., or at Omaha Stables. Who wants a bargain? Come quick.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, &c., removed from the St. James Building, No. 31 LaSalle-st., at cost until further notice. F. L. SMITH.

PASTURAGE FURNISHED FOR 8 OR 10 HORSES; horses taken and returned without charge. Inquire of W. O. COLE, Methodist Block.

TWO GOOD WORK HORSES, $45 EACH, SPLENdid workers; also, second-hand single and double harness, cheap. 69 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HORSE 7 OR 8 YEARS old, that is for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at 170 will be paid cash. Apply in the bakery, 32 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—2 NEW OR SECOND-HAND 3-SPRING express wagons and 1 set double light harness. HARRISON, BECK WELL & WILLIAMS, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND YOUNG HORSE, cheap for cash. Call between 9 and 11 a. m. at 423 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SOUND BUSINESS HORSE, KIND, young, fair trawler, 1,000 to 1,100, bay or sorrel preferred; must be a bargain, at 819 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SQUARE-BOX TOP buggy for open top buggy or good tap carriage. Call at 127 Dearborn-st., in basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD GENERAL STORE, LONG-ESTABLISHED business, and good trade in good running business shops; best location; seminary and church privileges; reduced to suit a cash customer. Only those meaning business need apply. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A PARTNER WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS can have a good chance in a cash tea store, established three years. Address M 76, Tribune office.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, DOING GOOD business, for sale cheap for cash. Reasons for selling, going East. Call or address F 2, 168 Canalport-av.

A RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR SALE. WILL BE sold to a cash purchaser, at a large discount. Address P 86, Tribune office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars; can control and turn his capital often at great profit. Apply at Room 14, 84 Clark-st.

A NEWS DEPOT AND CIGAR STAND FOR SALE, also candies and stationery; must be removed from that place. For further information inquire 429 State-st., near Harrison-st.

BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE. 98 SOUTH HALSTED-st.

COAL MINE FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his half interest in one of the best arranged and cheapest worked mines in the State of Illinois—shipping 6,000 tons per month. Of 80 acres of land 5 is vein of best quality of steam coal; can be mined and loaded on railroad cars for near 75 cents per ton; room enough for 200 miners; track in mine; cars and everything nearly new, and all in first-class shape. Owing to ill health I will sell at a bargain. For information call on GUERNSEY, 167 North Fifth-st., above Courthouse, Terre Haute, Ind.

FOR INVESTMENTS IN PATENTS (CASH OR trade); they will pay 25 per cent. Address H. C. RAMSDELL, Mechanical Engineer, Bryan Block, LaSalle-st.

I HAVE A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR sale, wholesale and retail liquors, cigars, and tobacco. Retail trade last year $60,000; small capital only needed. Address M. E. ELLIOTT, Coldwater, Mich.

ONE OF THE LARGEST BRICK-HALLS, IN BEST location in the city, is, on account of too much business for present proprietor, for sale; or would take a good partner. Address letters Kaufman & Cahn's Saloon, 42 and 44 Michigan-av., corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE STOCK AND GOOD will of a first-class dry goods and carpet store for sale, in a pleasant town of 5,000 inhabitants, in northern Illinois. Stock in good condition; will advertised and established trade, every dollar fo. cash, best location in town, fair lease, low insurance, good clerks, the only carpet stock, only one other exclusive dry goods store, trade not over-done, no vacant store to fill, trade has always been and is now profitable. Reason for selling, a desire for other and more profitable business. Only $10,000 to $12,000 can make money. Address P. O. Box 716, Dixon, Ill.

SALOON FIXTURES FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF pigeon-hole table, balls, cues, (table, chairs, glass fixtures, etc.; dirt cheap. 146 South Halsted-st.

STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF FURNITURE BUSIness for sale, 13 years standing, at Rock Island, Ill. Excellent chance; investigate. S. B. LINGLE, basement, 127 Dearborn-st.

THE BEST SMALL HOTEL IN THE CITY FOR sale; all new; centrally located and now running full. Ill health reason for selling. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

THE CURRAN HOUSE, AT STEVENS POINT, Wis., is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, or would sell one-third for other property. It is a good reputation, and is unquestionably one of the best paying hotels in the State. Address R. & J. D. CURRAN, Stevens Point, Wis.

THE HOTEL NAMED PORTLAND HOUSE, OTTAwa, Ill., for sale, or rent, or to trade off for a good improved farm. Further inquiry address WILLIAM FORMHALS, Ottawa, Ill.

THE EAGLE DISTILLERY, AT LACON, MARSHALL County, Ill., for sale; in complete order, with alcohol column, cattle-barns, hog-pens, and corn-crib; railroad track alongside of work; offering every facility for receiving and shipping. Apply at Star and Crescent Mills, 2 and 4 West Randolph-st.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, GAS FIXTURES, lease of house, etc., for sale at a great reduction. Address R 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars cash, to buy stock of retiring partner. Clears $200 monthly. 136 Washington-st., Room 5.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME DRESSING-CASE AND bedstead; cost $275; will sell for $100; must be sold to-day. 1187 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNIture, including bedding, table linen, crockery, and everything for housekeeping, at 288 West Indiana-st. Inquire at 345 Hubbard-st., or on the premises.

ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, STOVES, carpets, and crockery at terms to suit the purchaser; examine prices and goods at prices before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SMYTH, 124 West Madison-st.

STOVES, CROCKERY, AND HOUSE-FURNISHing goods on easy monthly payments. E. W. LOVELL & CO., 722 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE FOR first-class board, on West Washington-st. Address Q 64, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

300,000 FIRST OF WELL-SEASONED LUMber for half its market value. HENDERSON & FERRAR, 189 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES ON MICHigan-av., Highland Park, Highwood, and Lakeside. Carriage free. Apply to MEARS & CO., 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5, 10, OR 20 ACRES, CORNER OF Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av., near Stock Yards. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 rooms, between the boulevards, South Side, lot 24x 180 to 20 foot alley, in the grove, at $2,800; $1,000 incumbrance four years from last April; this property is offered at a bargain for a short time. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 TO 250 FEET, WITHOUT ANY PAYment down to parties who will build, on Wabash-av. and State-st., near Fifty-first; a great bargain for builders or others wishing to build a home. A. E. GROSS, Room 14, 105 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND vacant business and residence property in Chicago and suburbs. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., LEXINGton, Park, Taylor, and Lumber-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a house if needed. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Lexington-st. and Western-av.

FOR SALE—OR PARK-AV., JUST EAST OF CENtral Park, a new 7-room cottage, with lot. Price only $2,600; on monthly payments. Will take a good heavy horse as first payment. Apply to H. O. STONE, 159 to 165 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND EGANav.—The choicest lots adjoining the south city limits, at very low prices and on very easy terms. Great bargains in lots on the beautiful boulevard recently laid out. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING, NORTH-av. near Larrabee, 7 rooms, with good barn. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40X150 FEET, NORTH OF OAK-ST., on Jefferson-av., near Hyde Park Depot; trees on lot, choice building lot; a great bargain if sold at once. 2 25x125-foot lots near South Park Depot, Fifty-seventh-st., suitable for cottage, $300 each, $50 in two years. Dr. Brown's Island Crossing, on Stony Island Boulevard, 20x166 each; $600; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME RESIDENCE ON ADAMS-ST. near Ashland-av., with 50-foot lot; must be sold; other property will be taken in part payment. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR LEASE, IN BURNT district on State-st., lot 50 by 124 (mortgaged) to 20 foot alley. West front. SWEET, 4 Home Block.

FOR SALE—25x187 FEET ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., VERY DESIRABLE residence near Thirteenth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-av., beautiful lots adjoining south city limits; low prices and easy terms. Call for a plat; unquestionable bargains can be had by those who buy immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOUR-STORY building, East Washington-st.; renting for $4,000; a bargain. H. O. STONE, 159 to 165 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOME-ONE-STORY COTtage for $375, one block from Randolph-st. cars; half cash, balance in monthly payments. Apply No. 8 Aberdein-av., one block west of terminus Randolph-st. cars.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WARRENVILLE, DU PAGE CO., Ill., a large commodious brick house and stable, house containing 14 rooms, also dwelling and tenement; stabling for six horses; large coach-house, with room for coachman; laundry 20x30 feet, with all conveniences; woodhouse 30x40 feet, and a chicken-house 16x40; fine brick smoke-house; large barn and granary, with 12½ acres of land; large orchard and garden with nearly all kinds of fruit; never-failing springs in the house; lath-posts and fine timber; also, tenant's house, with barn near the farm, all nearly new; also furniture. Price $24,000; one-third down, the balance in one to five years at 8 per cent per annum. Apply to E. T. WADLOW, Winfield Post-Office, Du Page Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 2 ACRES, SECTION 16, 39, 13, high and dry, covered with a fine grove of young trees. Fine graveled road direct to this property, ½ of a mile from depot; only 3 miles from city limits. Terms very easy. Will take part in exchange for cattle; a chance. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of Hyde Park, a new two-story house, 11 rooms, with lot 66x180, two-story barn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situated on Madison-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-fifth-sts. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on premises.

FOR SALE—LOOK, LOOK AT THIS OFFER—I will sell at South Evanston a 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, etc.; lot 25 newer to the lake; lot 50x150, with large barn, for $6,000, on very easy payments, and will give free pass for one year; will discount $500 for cash. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON—SINCE fifteen minutes' walk of the depot; in fact, overlooking every man's home in the city, who would not prefer a home in that Queen of Suburbs—Evanston—to have inclosed from 4 to 10 rooms at from $1,400 to $7,000, which I will sell for small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments, or on 10 years' time with nothing but interest paid each year. Also, for rent, a very fine cottage, rent at very low figures till next May. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11 Washington Block, corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE with one or more lots; will be sold cheap, as the owner must go East. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 6, 161 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES for $1,000, $1,500, $2,500, $4,000, and $10,000, on terms to suit. Inquire of owner at 110 Dearborn-st. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shows for itself. Cheapest property in the market. Apply to C. H. LaSALLE-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—GOOD BUILDING lots cheap and on easy terms, finely located. SPOFFORD, EYRES & DRAKE, 146 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND 5-ACRES GROVE of nearly 5 acres from Lake-st. and Lombard Railroad; price $625, $100 down, balance $5 monthly. Office days, Saturdays and Mondays. J. C. EARLE, owner, Room 4, 159 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK RESIDENCE—NEW, with all modern conveniences; seven rooms on first floor, hall in centre, good cellar, bath-room, and sewerage; lot 100 feet front by 200 deep; fine lot, finely fenced, covered with fine old evergreens; will sell for one-third cash, or first-class unimproved residence lots clear, balance three and five years. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—UNEQUALED for natural beauty; 200 feet above Chicago; fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; healthy air, pure water, and no malaria; grounds well shaded; lots 66 feet front; large 12 miles from city; 24 trains daily on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Save rents and have a home of your own. Plats, prices, and full information to examine the property, of HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WABASH AND MICHIGANav., near Fifty-ninth-st., opposite great South Park; only 30 daily cars for trains. Immense bargains we offer for thirty days. Examine prices and terms. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO LOTS (50 by 150 feet); fine location, near churches and schools; very cheap. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES land at Hobart, 22 miles on the Ft. Wayne Railroad; price $575; $100 cash down, balance $5 monthly. Office days Saturday and Monday, or agency business. J. C. EARLE, owner, Room 4, 159 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—10 OR 20 acres at Highland Park, covered with timber; convenient to depot, some of the choicest ground in that beautiful suburb,—below the market price and terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE SUBSCRIBER desires to sell, or to exchange for Chicago property, his equity in a most valuable property on the banks of the Hudson River in New York City (including a stately edifice, with extensive and magnificent grounds, elegantly furnished, and adapted both to the uses of a literary institution and a fashionable summer resort; two elegant villas, completely appointed and finished; two beautiful cottages, and a large number of fine building lots for sale). Address for one week, E. DELOS MANSFIELD, care of Redfield, Bowen & Co., 113 to 118 Lake-st., or of O. L. Wheeler, Architect, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—15 ACRE VINEyard, with a large crop of grapes, vault, etc. A. HAESHERBERGER, 80 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT HALF-A-DOZEN IMPROVED farms in Illinois, Iowa, or Wisconsin; from 80 to 160 acres each; I will trade cottages and lots in Chicago, all clear; farms must be clear, and worth from $1,500 to $5,000. Owners please call at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BRICK OR STONE FRONT RESIdence, worth $3,000 or $10,000; will pay part cash. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS WHO WISH TO SELL OR exchange their real estate to give me description of same. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—CHICAGO REA

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John Dillon. "Our Irish Cousin."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Great Adelphi Company. Minstrelsy, Farce, and Variety.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lakeshore, foot of Adams street. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 30, 1874.

They do say that Gen. Butler is at the bottom of the suit for libel instituted against Tilton by Mr. Gaynor. Probably there is a cloven-hoof at the bottom of Gen. Butler.

A curious and pathetic incident of the great flood in Allegheny County, Pa., was the recovery of a sleeping baby in a cradle, thirty-five miles from the scene of the disaster. Look out for lyric effusions in the September magazines, and for uncommonly bad verse in the Sunday papers.

Spinner and Bristow are not and have never been at odds. So much for the exciting war-rumors from Washington. We cannot find terms in which to express our admiration of the genius who conceived the story, gave it general currency, prolonged the crisis over days and weeks, and finally stamped it all as a silly lie.

The Emperor William of Germany is going to Italy very soon, probably in the autumn. There will be a delightful interchange of courtesies between him and the Pope, of course. Imagine the prodigal returning home unrepentant, and the old patriarch with a rod of affliction lying in wait for him behind the hall-door.

While Mr. Gladstone was in power, the number of Liberals in the House of Lords was largely increased by those whom the late Premier added to the Peerage. There is the slightest kind of a suspicion that the Upper House may therefore prove a stumbling-block in the way of Disraeli. This would be a contingency entirely new in English politics.

The German squadron now in British waters has been ordered to the coast of Spain. French politicians will understand this announcement to mean that the Spanish Republic shall not be strangled in its cradle while the Emperor William lives. This guarantee is not given because the Spanish infant is wholesome or pleasant, but rather because the French boy needs reproof and correction.

The storm at Pittsburg caught the Signal-Service observer with his night-cap on. He was expecting nothing of the kind; and he now says, in low simplicity, that there were no indications of it beyond a slight change in the barometer. The truth seems to be that the storm was an eccentricity of Nature, or, at least, the result of meteorological conditions which scientific men have not yet begun to understand.

The Hon. George F. Hoar repels with some indignation the intimation that he solicits the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. A Worcester paper that assumed to speak with authority said, several weeks ago, that there was no honor which Mr. Hoar so earnestly coveted as the one which he has now disdainfully rejected. Somebody has been indiscreet, or some other body has deviated from the exact line of veracity.

Gov. Baxter has come before the Congressional Investigating Committee, and taken back in detail all the charges that he once made against Senator Clayton. The Democrats are represented as being much incensed by his duplicity, and the dispatches say that they now speak of Baxter as "the biggest liar in America." This is a proud distinction, considering the recent revelations in Brooklyn, and the impossibility of deciding who has told the truth in that matter.

Prindle is the champion defaulter. He was the New York agent for a Philadelphia and two Chicago insurance companies. Unlimited confidence was reposed in him; and he made the most of his opportunities. His wife and family were sent to Europe several months ago, and now he has gone like an exhalation of the morning's mist. One hundred thousand dollars have gone with him. We should despair of ever finding a jury of his peers to try Prindle, and for this reason are not wholly inconsolable at his being out of reach of the law. The companies that trusted him so implicitly would now receive and deserve more sympathy if they had trusted him less. Sound business principles require that an agent who has the handling of large sums of money should not be treated as a brother, but as a man whose hand is against his employers and whose employers' hands are against him.

The article in THE TRIBUNE exposing the illegality of the recent election of architects by the Common Council was a general subject of discussion in official circles yesterday. It was sustained by good authority, and the further point was made that, even if the Council might legally elect architects, it could do so only by passing an ordinance. The election of Monday is therefore void on two grounds. To choose Messrs. Karls and Egan over again it will be necessary, in the first place, to disregard a plain provision of the City Charter, and, in the next place, to take a yea-and-nay vote on an ordinance. On such a question, every Alderman should make a record. The County Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, so far respected the advice of THE TRIBUNE as to defer action on the matter until the first Monday in September.

The Chicago produce markets were generally excited yesterday and irregular, except wheat and flour. Mess pork was active, and declined 60@70c per brl, closing at $23.00 seller August. Lard was in good demand, and 20@25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $12.37½ cash or seller August. Meats were less active and firm, at 7⅞@7⅝c for shoulders, 9⅞@10c for short ribs, 10@10½c for short clear, and 12¼@13c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were moderately active and strong, at 97c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and weak, at 2⅝@2¾c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was less active at former prices. Wheat was quiet and steady, closing at $1.07⅞ cash, and $1.05⅞ seller August. Corn was very active and much excited, advancing 4½c; it closed at 72c cash and 61½c seller August. Oats were active and 5c higher, closing at 55c for old, 52c for new, and 36¼c seller August. Rye was dull and easier at 83c. Barley was in good demand and 3c higher, at $1.09 @1.10½c cash or seller September. Hogs were fairly active at 10c decline; sales at $6.50@7.25. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep quiet and steady.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* insists that the Wisconsin railway decision was really of "no consequence." This opinion is based on the belief that the decision was delivered orally. Being thus "loosely put together," the *Chronicle* avers it contained sentiments to which Judge Davis would not subscribe. But the fact is, it was not delivered orally. It was carefully written after a conference lasting from the noon adjournment until evening, and was read by Judge Drummond in court, as were also the suggestions added thereto by Judge Davis. The counsel engaged in the case do not regard the result so lightly as the *Chronicle* does. They are assured that the Court held the view that, as the Legislature had the undoubted right to to repeal the charters of the corporations at will, and such act would practically ruin the value of the property, therefore the plea that compliance with the law would be ruinous could not consistently be accepted as sufficient cause for an injunction. The position affirmed may be a dangerous one for the State and disastrous to the corporations, but it is none the less held to be the law in Wisconsin.

A special Grand Jury found two indictments against Staaden yesterday. For the benefit of those persons who have forgotten or never knew about Staaden, we will say that he is the man who is supposed to have converted his house into a powder-magazine and made preparations for touching the old thing off. It was no fault of his, the Grand Jury thought, that the preparations failed. One of the indictments against him is for arson, and the other for murder. Now, Staaden, or whoever it was that placed the kegs of powder in his house, never meant to murder anybody. His single-minded purpose was to destroy the house so quickly that it would be impossible to tell what caused its destruction. But the law presumes that a man intends the consequences of his own acts, and therefore the case must be made up against Staaden as if he had actually arranged to blow up such firemen and citizens as were naturally called to the house by an alarm of fire. The incendiary in this case seemed not to know that the explosion of so much powder would probably put out the fire, and in any event render the recovery of insurance very uncertain.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims met on the 24th, and after the adoption of certain rules adjourned to Oct. 1. The rules provide:

1. That John Davis, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, shall file a record of all claims transmitted to him, and docket them in the order of time in which they may be received.

2. That all claims shall be filed within six months from the 22d day of July, 1874, and be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

3. That every claim shall be stated in a petition addressed to the Court, and set forth the title of the case, the Christian names and surnames of claimants, where and when they were born, where they resided between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, both included; whether they have been naturalized or not in any other country than the United States; whether they ever took any steps to be so naturalized; a statement of the facts and circumstances, place, date, assignments, transfers, etc.; the amount for which judgment is asked, principal and interest to be kept separate. These are the principal regulations concerning claimants. The rest relate to the Court itself and to the counsel for claimants.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday and adopted a call for a State Convention, to be held at Springfield Aug. 26. The call embraces all voters of the State who desire to promote the following-named principles:

First—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country; the speedy resumption of specie-payments, and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world.

Second—Free commerce.

Third—Individual liberty, and opposition to sumptuary laws.

Fourth—Rigid restriction of the Government, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power, by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fifth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

We think the Committee have acted wisely in furnishing this outline of principles beforehand, for, although not necessarily the platform of the proposed Convention, it will have a great if not decisive influence in shaping that platform. It is due to candor to state that it is the only square-toed declaration of principles on the currency question as yet put forth by any political organization in the State, being a demand for the speedy restoration of a gold basis for the circulating medium, and for the payment of all national indebtedness in that which is recognized as money by the civilized world. We repeat that this is the only manly and unequivocal platform put forth in Illinois this year. If the Convention to be held on the 26th shall adopt the same, or something equivalent to it, and not less decisive, it will have performed a patriotic and wise act, furnishing a notable contrast to the action taken by Indiana Democrats a short time since.

After the platform had been adopted, the representatives of the three German daily papers in Chicago signed the call. This simultaneous action was due, no doubt, in large part, to the third section of the document, which declares opposition to sumptuary laws. Nevertheless the columns of those papers have shown that even this resolution would not have been effectual unless accompanied by the one calling for a sound currency. The action of the German editors, however it may have been brought about, possesses much significance in State politics, and even more in the local politics of the city and county. The Congressional elections will be largely influenced by it in every District in the State.

The next question to come up will be the expediency of indorsing the nominations of Messrs. Gore and Etter, the candidates of the Independent Convention of the 10th of June. If satisfactory assurances can be obtained from them, or from the party which they more particularly represent, regarding the currency plank,—which is the only real difference between the two platforms,—it is very likely that that will be the result. But it would be an undignified lowering of their standard to take Messrs. Gore and Etter without some such assurance.

THE PROPOSED FIRE-BOULEVARD.

Nothing has so strikingly commended itself to the people of Chicago as the suggestion that a belt of territory of the width of a block, running west from the lake to Ashland avenue, and thence north, should be purchased by the city and set apart as a people's park and boulevard, forming at the same time one of the greatest possible protections against and preventives of the spread of fire that can be devised. Twenty years hence, if it be not done sooner, this scheme will be a necessity. In the meantime, the want of it will admit the destruction of property ten or twenty times the cost of the improvement at this time. Had this improvement been adopted twenty years ago, how valuable would it be now. We have expended in actual outlay of bonds and interest, and are yet to expend, an aggregate of from six millions to ten millions of dollars for the parks and boulevards in the Town of Hyde Park and on the western limits of the city. To the multitude these parks are almost as inaccessible as if they were at Joliet or Waukegan. While we do not underrate their value, they can never be of that popular interest and popular benefit which a continuous park planted in the most densely populated districts of the city must be. Suppose this park be located with its north line at Polk street, or Twelfth street, or anywhere in that general locality, and extend, 500 feet wide, a distance of two miles to Ashland avenue, could there be a wiser or more healthful provision made for the great mass of the community? It will penetrate the most thickly settled portions of the city, giving breathing space and relaxation to multitudes who are now confined to the crowded tenements and narrow streets where they live. In a few years this park, planted with trees, will be not only a place of healthful recreation, but will be an ornament to the city beyond comparison with any other public improvement. In point of necessity as a sanitary measure, and as an all-sufficient barrier against fire, its value is not to be computed in dollars and cents.

There is an advantage in early action on this subject, because nineteen-twentieths of the improvements in the district comprised consist of wooden buildings, mostly of an indifferent or not costly character. A large portion of it is not improved at all. Under the law all buildings hereafter to be put up must be of brick and of some permanent character, and the land and the improvements can be purchased in 1874 for much less than a few years hence, when the vacant places will be covered and new buildings take the place of the old ones. What is needed now is that the City Government shall take immediate steps, first, to select and designate the territory to be taken and devoted to the park; next for the condemnation of a portion of the whole distance annually. This is but just to the owners of the land, who, in the absence of any such notice, may proceed to make improvements they otherwise would not, and to enable them to seek other locations for homes and business for the future. It will cost a considerable sum, far more than it would have cost twenty, or even ten years ago, but not half as much as it will cost ten years hence. An annual tax and appropriation for this purchase will be most cheerfully borne by the tax-payers, and we can imagine no class of the community, rich or poor, who will not equally rejoice in the benefits and enjoyment of this great improvement.

Once extended across the South and West Divisions, the park with its boulevard can be extended northwardly so as to furnish to the various portions of the city on each side an effectual cut-off from any conflagration which may originate in any other. As a prevention of the extension of fires there can be no more certain precaution devised. We have the territory to spare; it as yet has no costly improvements to be taken down and paid for; its establishment will cause the removal of nothing but what is of itself dangerous to the safety of the city. It will remove several lumber-yards, wooden buildings used as sawmills and for like purposes, and generally get rid of much inflammable material. It will give confidence and security against fire from beyond, and at the same time give to the people of all the crowded parts of the city a resting-place, with pure air and all the comforts and enjoyments of a wide extended park at their own doors, and not involving an expenditure for car-fare or carriages to reach it. We are confident that this community, taxed heavily as it is, will more cheerfully submit to be taxed one million of dollars to begin this fire park than they will to be taxed one-tenth of that sum to begin the Court-House and City-Hall. The park will be an expenditure for the public benefit immediate and direct; the Court-House is a job for the exclusive benefit and profit of contractors and their partners in the City and County Governments.

STEAM-PUMPS ON THE DOCKS.

In connection with the construction of a park through the heart of the city, referred to in another article in this paper, we suggest, as an additional measure of defense against fire, the purchase of several large steam-pumps, to be located at points along the river. In New York, at one of the great bonded warehouses on South street, one of these pumps has been located, and it is said to be capable of sending a stream from the East River with the force of a dozen ordinary fire-engines. It can be used with great effect both in the amount of water it can project as well as the force with which it is driven.

So great is the power of this steam-pump that it is now proposed to extend its usefulness by attaching pipes to it extending from the dock to Broadway, communicating with hydrants on the corner crossings. If this means be effectual in New York, it certainly can be made more so in this city, where we have the river running through the whole length of the city. One or two of these steam-pumps placed on the main river could furnish through a pipe water in any quantity to any part of the South Division as far south as Van Buren street. This supply would be in addition to the ordinary supply of water and the ordinary fire-extinguishing apparatus furnished by the city. This pipe may have hose attached to it at any point, and each stream would have a force and effect equal to that of at least one steam fire-engine. The cost will be comparatively small. The pipes require to be laid only a few inches beneath the surface, and, as they will be empty except when in use for a fire, they will not freeze. The moment a fire-alarm is sounded the steam-pump fills these pipes; when the hose is attached there is an available stream reaching to the top of the highest building, and driven with all the force of the pump at the river. As an auxiliary to the machinery of the Fire Department, these pumps will prove valuable because, while in no way interfering with the regular water-supply upon which the fire-engines must alone depend, independent service of water in great abundance, and driven with a power no fire-engine can obtain, is furnished, and is instantly available. There will be needed, however, a supply of hose, to be used in connection with these steam-pumps exclusively, and a force of men to handle it. These steam-pumps can be stationed along the main river, and the South Branch and the North Branch, and, if their power is not grossly exaggerated, they can furnish the greater part of the area of the city with a supply of water for fires far in excess of that now furnished by the Water-Works, and with a power to each hose attached equal to that of any fire-engine. We think, as the water-supply for fires is one of the uncertainties under which we exist, that the purchase of a steam-pump of this character, and an experiment of its capacity and usefulness, would be exceedingly useful. The expenditure will be well repaid if the performance do no more than furnish an additional supply of water.

CIVIL RIGHTS AT THE SOUTH.

A tragedy has just been enacted in Carroll County, Tennessee, which illustrates the average negro's ideas of civil rights and what is apt to come of it. A negro residing near Maple Creek, in that county, conceived the notion now not uncommon among his kind that he was as good as any white man, although his character was none of the best. Indeed, he had the reputation of being a most notorious and dangerous person. This did not prevent his wishing to marry the daughter of a white man. He boasted that he would have her for his wife; and that if he did not marry her he would kill her. The father of the girl, a Radical Republican, heard of the negro's intentions, went to see him, questioned him concerning his threats, and administered to him correction which, under the circumstances, he did not consider improper. This served only to exasperate the negro, who now swore that he would be avenged both on the father and daughter. He armed himself with a view of accomplishing his intentions, and awaited his opportunity. The father heard of his lying in ambush, and, with the assistance of some friends, captured him. During the night, a party of masked men took him in charge, and executed Lynch law upon him. The tragedy occurred in a Republican district, and it is said that the parties to the tragedy were all Republicans. The action of the white men in this affair cannot, of course, be too strongly condemned. But it proves a moral which the advocates of civil rights, so called, will do well to ponder. The negroes have been preached to so long about their equality with the white man, both political and social, that their desire for it has reached fever heat. It is time that legislation at least should cease to feed it. Such horrible tragedies as that we have just recorded are the natural outgrowth of the movement that started the civil-rights agitation.

THE ARKANSAS CONGRESSMEN.

We showed, in our issue of the 27th inst., that the Congressional investigation into the Arkansas election of 1872 has proved that Baxter was never elected Governor, and has established the strongest of probabilities that the Legislature which afterwards convened and chose Dorsey United States Senator was never itself elected, so that Mr. Dorsey has no right to his seat. We propose now to examine the results of that investigation as they affect the Congressmen from Arkansas. The State has four Representatives, one of whom is chosen at large. In the First District, Gause (Democrat) ran against Hodges (Republican), and was elected by 1,500 majority. The "official" returns of Clayton, Dorsey, *et al.*, elected Hodges. Gause, aware that the House, in its then temper, would not decide a contested election against a Republican, though the case against him were proved ten times over, declined to make any farther fight. Hodges took his seat without opposition. The investigation has shown that he has no valid title to it.

In the Second District, the Republican candidate, Snyder, was probably elected. He now has the seat.

In the Third District, Thomas M. Gunter (Democrat) was opposed by W. W. Wilshire (Republican). The former was elected by about 6,000 majority. Some 4,600 of these votes were counted out, but the majority was still 1,100. Then Gov. Baxter certified to Congress that the vote stood thus:

W. W. Wilshire	12,644	
"Wilshire"	12	
		12,656
Thos. M. Gunter	11,499	
"Gunther"	591	
"Guntee," "S. M. Gunter," "T. M. Guntee," "Thos. M. Guntee," "T. Ros Gunter," and "Thos. M. Crenter"	1,456	
		13,546

Baxter testified that this statement was correct, "as appears from the returns of said election on file, and certificates of clerks deposited in the office of Secretary of State." The clerks were all in the pay of the Clayton-Dorsey ring. Any one of them, by copying Gunter's name wrongly, could cut down his vote. So of course they misspelt most laboriously. On the showing of this return, the House, in February of this year, seated Wilshire. Republican members protested in vain. Gen. Hawley said that the returns, doctored as they were, showed that Gunter had a majority of 900 to 1,400. The investigation shows a majority of 6,000. Now mark the sequel. When the Baxter-Brooks squabble began, Wilshire turned around with Baxter against Clayton, and Dorsey, and Brooks,—that is, against the Republican party. Whereupon the House, June 17, did, without ten minutes' debate, unseat the recalcitrant Wilshire and admit Gunter by an unanimous vote.

For Congressman-at-Large, Hynes (Democrat) and Bradley (Republican) ran. The former carried the State by 13,000 majority. Arrangements were made to count him out; but, by the mistake of somebody and to the surprise and vexation of everybody engaged in the job, the "official" returns, after all their doctoring, gave him 246 majority. An effort was then made, at Little Rock, to have Gov. Baxter withhold a certificate from Hynes and send to the House a certified statement of votes, as in the Wilshire-Gunter case. This would have involved Hynes' certain defeat. He, a Democrat, would have had no chance before a Republican Congress under the highly moral system of voting on a candidate's politics instead of his evidence. So the man who was elected by 13,000 majority paid the man he had defeated in order to prevent the latter's contesting the case. He got his certificate and took his seat. His bribe to Bradley was partly cash, partly paper. He failed to pay the notes, and Bradley appeared at Washington, last month, and tried to unseat him. By that time, however, it became evident that "Arkansas Republican" was substantially a synonym for "rascal." The House ignored Bradley and contented itself with ordering a general investigation. It thus appears that Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, has no right to his seat; that Hodges, of the First District of Arkansas, has no right to his; that Gunter, of the Third, after being kept out of his for fifteen months, finally got it only because his whilom adversary had become more anti-Republican than he; and that Hynes, Congressman-at-Large, though elected by 13,000 majority, had to buy his certificate and so win his seat honestly and dishonestly. We commend this showing to the "statesmen" who have reconstructed Arkansas.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The Philadelphia abduction still continues to be the sensation in the East,—all investigations for the past four weeks having proved utterly futile. Not a single clue has been discovered to aid in an intelligent pursuit. This is the strangest feature in the case, and has occasioned no little unfavorable comment on the part of the press and police of Philadelphia and New York. The prevailing impression is that Ross has been all this time in possession of certain information which he has withheld from the police. Three weeks ago he received a letter offering the restoration of the child for the enormous sum of $20,000. These suspicions suggest to the Boston *Journal* a story similar in its preliminaries to the present case. Forty years ago a beautiful child was stolen from a poor man in England, and the father notified that the sum of £5,000 would ransom him. The parent replied, through the channel directed, that he could not raise a tithe of that amount. The kidnapper assured him that by applying to his relatives he could obtain the money, and so, indeed, he did. The child was returned, the anxious father made happy, and the generous relatives gratified. Meanwhile one of the contributors to the ransom fund had made arrangements with the Bank of England to register the bank-notes he contributed and to notify him on their presentation, his object being to find the kidnappers. The plan was successful; the kidnapper was found; and the sorrowing father was sentenced to penal servitude for conspiracy to defraud. He had abducted his own child for the sake of the ransom.

The New York *Herald* of July 25 contains a letter from Philadelphia which embodies what are stated to be general rumors and suspicions that this celebrated abduction case is a fraud; that it was a scheme resorted to by Mr. Ross to raise money to extricate himself from financial embarrassments. The form of these rumors is that, when a sympathizing public had contributed the $20,000 to pay the ransom for the child, the child would be brought home by some person sharing the money, and that from the beginning the child has been merely hidden. When the effort was made to raise the money for the ransom it failed, though a much greater sum might have been raised as a reward for the capture and conviction of the abductors. The Mayor's proclamation offering $20,000 for the recovery of the child is conditional upon the arrest and conviction of the kidnappers. Since then nothing further has occurred relating to the subject. None of the Philadelphia papers give currency to these stories, and their publication in the New York paper, if they are false, is calculated to give additional weight to the distress of the afflicted family.

ORIGIN OF THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

It is hard getting at the beginnings of things. All commencements are involved in darkness. Where the first oyster came from and how it came—who shall tell? Whether the first egg was a donation to the world by one of the feathered tribe, or whether the first of the feathered tribe had previously inhabited a shell, is a problem which long disturbed the philosophic brains of former times. Where the Mississippi, or any other mighty stream, really begins,—*i. e.*, where the first drop of the Father of Waters, or of any other great river, is to be met, is a question which no earthly geographer can say. The scientific world is puzzled to account for our own beginning. The origin of species and the descent of man are very knotty questions. And so is the origin of the woman's temperance crusade. Who inaugurated the mighty movement? What lovely voice first chanted a hymn in the domain of Lager? What charming lips let drop the first summons to surrender? What dainty hands emptied the contents of the first keg or barrel of liquor on the sidewalk or into the street? Where is the spot that saw the beginning of this world-movement against the Tyrant Drink? Hitherto, Hillsborough, Ohio, has claimed that honor. There was the spot where the movement began. There was the sweet voice that sang the first crusade note of a temperance hymn. There the hands that doomed the first iron-bound keg and its contents to destruction. Hillsborough's claim to the distinction was universally allowed, until Weston, McLean Co., Ill., questioned its title to the honor. In Weston the great temperance prayer-movement had its origin. So at least claims a correspondent of the Chenoa (Ill.) *Monitor*, who boasts himself a citizen of that place, now no longer the least in fame among the towns of our State. The Weston chronicler tells us that the crusade had its origin in the following manner: Two years ago a religious meeting of unusual length was held in Weston. While the minister was taking care of the souls and consciences of the members of the meeting, a Knight of King Gambrinus was caring for their stomachs at his headquarters,—a shanty near the railroad. With each successive day the enthusiasm of the parties in search of religion increased. In an equal ratio increased the thirst of the unregenerate. The more the minister preached, and the longer the meeting lasted, the wider the eyes of the faithful were opened, and the more plainly did they see the abomination there was in the shanty near the railroad, in the beer, and in the man who drank it. Soon a spokesman was found to express in words what all felt. He declared the little ranch was "a nuisance and a sink-hole of corruption." He resolved himself accordingly into a commander-in-chief, and all the rest of the meeting into an army. Placing himself at the head of his columns he advanced upon the stronghold of the liquor-dealer. Arriving at the headquarters of the enemy, a parley ensued. The opposing chiefs talked of the weather. They talked of the crops. They talked of a few other things. When they had thus become to a limited extent acquainted, the modern Godfrey of Bouillon, with the sword of argument, demolished his adversary. Then he prayed, and so did his followers. Never was prayer more effectual. The beer-man surrendered. He closed his saloon. He joined the Church. He began to live a righteous life. But the very next day a terrible temptation came to assail him. Six kegs of lager addressed to the converted saloon-keeper were pitched from the express-train at Weston. The crusader who had been the means of his conversion was consulted. There was a small account running between the two. The amount of the bill was about equal to the value of the newly-imported six kegs of beer. The crusader proposed that if the whilom saloon-keeper should help him to destroy the last shipment of liquor he would cancel his debt. The proposition was accepted. A few strokes of the hatchet, and the liquor was where it might have landed its victims had it not been destroyed—in the gutter. This the Weston historian claims was the origin of the late crusade. Others heard of it and did likewise—only they did not cancel any debts. From this grain of mustard-seed the great tree grew. It may be that the Weston man is right. We prefer to withhold our decision, however, till we hear again from Hillsborough.

WOMAN'S DRESS.

The *Woman's Journal* of July 25 contains a report of the work performed by the Dress Committee of the New England Woman's Club from July, 1873, to January, 1874. This Committee was organized as a result of Miss Stuart Phelps' essay, "What to Wear," which was first read before the Club, then published in the *Independent*, and then republished in pamphlet form. The Committee quickly came to the conclusion that the present feminine garb is neither healthy, nor beautiful, nor economical, nor decent. It is, above all, unhealthy. It compresses the vital organs; it hangs the whole weight of the clothing from the hips instead of the shoulders; and it causes a varying and unequal temperature in the different parts of the body. It was not considered advisable to recommend sweeping changes, however. Reform, like a baby, must crawl before it can walk or run. The Committee therefore contented itself with preparing an elaborate argument against the present style of dress, and with taking pains to bring the subject before the public. Copies of the printed argument were sent to all persons known to be interested in the cause, and to the 450 registered dressmakers of Boston, in the hope "that thereby some consciences may be awakened among this influential and important class of work-women by which the waists of their customers may hereafter be spared a little of the torture to which they are so often induced to submit." We are not informed whether the hope was justified by the results. Lack of money prevented much tract-distribution. Arrangements were made for a course of six lectures by prominent Boston doctors upon the health of women as affected by their dress. Charts and mannikins were prepared as illustrations. Improved underwear is also being devised. The Committee will not lay down any regulation dress, but will suggest ideas for others to carry out, with such modifications as individual taste may dictate. It is hoped that the garments may be so arranged that chest and limbs may be more warmly clothed than now, that the number of skirts may be diminished, and that every stitch of clothing may hang from the shoulders instead of the waist. The second installment of the Committee's report, covering the time up to date, will be published in a few days.

The full skirt is the badge of feminine servitude. Woman's dependence can be estimated by the length of her train. Dr. Mary Walker, of Washington, alone is pre-eminent among her sex for practicing this theory with any degree of success, but even she has hesitated to carry it out to its ultimate consequences. She has curtailed her robes, wearing above the masculine pantaloons an abbreviated skirt, proportioned to her figure about as fairly as those of early childhood. Forgetting, like Samson, after his barber-shop experiences, this element of weakness, Dr. Mary Walker assumed the masculine right to lease a house to a tyrant man. Trouble having occurred between landlady and tyrant, and the former having been led to make some dangerous threats against the tenant, the natural propensity for oppressing the other sex prevailed with the latter. Dr. Mary Walker was arrested on the charge which is usually brought against the tyrant, and placed under bonds. The great mistake the lady made was in adhering sufficiently to ancient superstitions to retain even half a skirt. "No compromise" is the watchword of modern reformers, and, to be consistent as well as secure, Mrs. Dr. Walker ought to abandon the dress-skirt altogether.

If Victor Hugo only knew what an infliction his devil-fish story would have indirectly produced upon suffering humanity he would, we hope, have paused before introducing it into the "Toilers of the Sea." From the first appearance of that work there has been a strong temptation to imaginative persons to discover a marine monster. The New York *World* recently captured one in its office,—invented him, rather,—and an account of the monster's peculiarities wandered through the country in newspapers. Since that time, it would seem that the percentage of vessels sailing from American or Anglo-American ports without encountering a school of devil-fish is ridiculously small. In fact, it seems as if the eastern coast of this Continent were guarded by a cordon of these hideous creatures. The impetus given by the *World* to their invention is wonderful. But it does seem strange that so sedate and proper a journal as the Toronto *Globe* should be guilty of the friskiness of a devil-fish sensation all to itself. It is nearly time some other field of imagination were found and exploited.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE PROTECTION OF BUILDINGS FROM EXTERNAL FIRES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The great fires of the last few years have shown that even buildings constructed almost entirely of non-combustible material can be seriously injured, and their contents entirely destroyed, when subjected to the intense heat of a general conflagration; while a brick vault, with double doors, effectually preserves articles as easily inflammable as loose papers. It is therefore evident that, if the conditions of the vault can be realized in the entire building, a conflagration can pass around it and leave the building comparatively intact.

It is certainly practicable to construct a building that shall fulfill all the conditions necessary, and even to render existing buildings, if constructed of masonry in a substantial manner, safe from external fire. In this view, I would offer the following suggestions:

Render the roof fire-proof by flooring in between the roof-joist, say 3 inches below the top edges, and filling in between with concrete. Then spread 1 inch of concrete over all, and cover with felt and composition as usual.

The wood will then be imbedded to a depth of, say 4 inches, in a non-combustible substance, and even under intense heat can only char, while the felt composition renders the roof perfectly water-tight.

The slight injury to the wood pavements by fire, even when large burning masses lay upon the surface, has been often remarked, and this same method of imbedding wood in a non-combustible substance is much employed in Europe, where fires are exceedingly rare.

The walls, if properly constructed, are already fire-proof. The cornice, if of galvanized iron, should be examined; as too often they are hung on scantling thrust through the walls, that allow the fire to enter the building. It is singular that sheet-iron cornices are so extensively used, when stone, brick, or terra-cotta are far better, and, if properly managed, cost but little more.

The only vulnerable parts remaining are the openings. Those in the rear are usually protected by iron shutters; but those in front, although larger and scarcely less exposed, are unprotected. This is due to the difficulty of fitting iron shutters to an architectural front.

I am just in receipt of an illustrated catalogue of a kind of shutter now manufactured in England. This shutter has already been used on important buildings, and promises to supply the want so long felt, of a rolling shutter that can be readily applied to all openings. These are made both of iron and steel, and of several patterns, at variable cost. A well-known house in this city has the matter under consideration, and, if proper arrangements can be made, will undertake the manufacture here.

The cost of the few modifications I have proposed will not be excessive, and, if generally adopted, would render the spread of fires impossible, while the diminished risk would materially lower the rate of insurance.

A building safe from external fire requires but little more to render it practically fire-proof. The floors may be protected by embedding the joists in masonry, and the partitions, when not constructed of brick or tile, by filling in between the studding at top and bottom, and then, with a steam-pump, and a proper supply of hose at each story and on the roof, and a trustworthy janitor who sleeps in the building, fires can be as rare in Chicago as they were in Paris under the reign of Napoleon. W. L. B. JENNEY.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1874.

THE BUILDING LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The demand by the National Board of Underwriters for "The enactment of a stringent building law, for the government of the city, and its thorough enforcement by a competent bureau," will meet with no more emphatic indorsement from any class, than from competent and honest builders. In twenty years' experience in Chicago building, there never has been a time when I have seen so much rascally work in progress as now.

The reason is obvious to those in the business. After the great fire there came in a swarm of adventurers, many of them without character or means; men who do not pay for their materials, and who systematically defraud their workmen; these are the persons who are doing the most of the building in Chicago to-day. Many of the oldest and most reliable builders have been crowded out, not being able to compete with incompetency and dishonesty combined.

Owners, when you see your walls being built with brick not thoroughly wet, the inside thrown in with little mortar and no cross-joints, the evidence is conclusive that your building is comparatively worthless. BUILDER.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1874.

CAUGHT AT IT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The daily press of late has thrown its readers into much surprise by startling statements of facts, said to have taken place abroad, which are supported by the authority of most eminent scientific men. To relieve my perplexity I took the resolution to be present at a sitting and went to the house of a Dr. M—, on West Randolph street, where a medium, Mrs. Perry or Parry, had materialized, it was asserted, the shades of Katie and of John King. The medium having been bound and shut in the cabinet, the usual phenomena took place; but to me, with one exception, the faces were not to be distinguished the one from the other. Evidently something troubled the woman, for she soon insisted on being let out. The committee were asked to look at the knots, when behold the latter were found not in statu quo. Both members of the committee were mariners, and, at a glance, catching the situation, they had not fastened her tightly, but had left a peculiar knot at the end, which inexperienced efforts would tighten, not undo. So our medium, having loosened herself from one end of the rope, found an unmanageable knot at the other. With this exception, not one knot was right, nor had she been able to rewind the rope as it was before.

A committee of ladies was now appointed to examine her, and together they left the room; but soon returning, declared the examination to have been unsatisfactory, as she had refused to remove a certain part of her dress. In the meantime the medicine-man had been amusing his audience by describing the shades of some relatives of a few members, none of whom recognized the dear departed. At this period it was hinted that some one had been trying to humbug us, and I left.

The M. D. is a well-known trance-speaker, and really ought not to be the dabbler in prestidigitation which he last night proved himself. This once he and his friend had fallen into the hands of the Philistines. Unless they check their mendacity they will probably awake in the Spirit World to find themselves condemned for a few thousand years or so of walking the monotonous treadmill or picking oakum. L.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET SEWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About a year ago the people residing in the neighborhood of the foot of Twenty-second street divided their time equally between trying to escape the outrageous odors of Bridgeport on the west, and Twenty-second street sewer on the east. If, for a little while, the wind came from the north, they spent that time in detailing their grievances in the newspapers. The Bridgeport nuisance still continues, and doubtless will to the end of time. The papers have often informed us how grand and healthful a project was the extension of the sewer, beyond the breakwater. Our hopes for improvement, however, have been blasted. As is now stands, the sewer is little else than a huge funnel. Every eastern wind pours into it, and forces out into every house having sewer-connections, smells, in comparison with which the odors of Gehenna are as sweet perfumes. The situation is inviting to the communistic element. If they could compel the wind to blow east and west at the same time, our destruction would be speedy and certain.

Will not the authorities at least board up the end of the sewer to the water's edge? J. R. C.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1874.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Judge C. B. Lawrence, Galesburg; John McCullough, San Francisco; M. J. Becker, Pittsburg; J. J. Brooks, Cleveland; George M. Turner, Cleveland; O. H. Reeve, Salt Lake City; J. H. Joseph, Montreal; C. S. Rogers, St. Louis. . . . *Palmer House*—H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N.; Walter Mann, St. Paul; W. D. Fiske, New York; C. M. Carr, Galesburg; Charles E. Dyer, Racine; M. Sample, Philadelphia; J. W. White, Pittsburg; J. B. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Gregg, Cincinnati; D. Thompson, Philadelphia; J. P. Mann, Cambridge, Mass.; T. B. Crooker, Mendota; J. R. Gifford, Cleveland; the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Decatur. . . . *Tremont House*—The Hon. M. L. Ward, New Jersey; Col. J. Hill, Logansport; W. M. C. Nittenin, U. S. A.; David J. Edwards, Boston; Dr. S. E. Snively, wife, and daughter, New York; W. E. Fleming, San Francisco; John T. Stewart and son, Council Bluffs; Horace F. Mann, Pittsburg; W. K. Nixon, Chicago; Col. A. R. Easton, St. Louis; D. R. Garrison, son, and three daughters, St. Louis; William S. Barker, St. Louis. . . . *Sherman House*—J. F. Place, San Francisco; the Hon. W. H. Greene, Cairo; J. H. Oberly, Cairo; Charles Carroll, Shawneetown; S. Stinnis, Nashville, Tenn.; the Hon. Robert Reed and the Hon. John M. Reed, Montreal; the Hon. C. Zorley, Joliet; A. W. Maupin, St. Louis; F. Baerman, Mississippi; C. O. Edwards, Cincinnati.

FAMILY REUNION.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 29.—The 84th birthday of Col. R. P. Morgan, Sr., was celebrated here to-day, by a family reunion at the residence of his son-in-law, H. A. Gardner. Between forty and fifty junior members of the family were present. Those best known are: H. A. Gardner and Sidney S. Morgan, of Livingston County; John H. Morgan, of Iroquois County; Richard P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington; and George C. Morgan, of Chicago. Col. Morgan, Sr., is the oldest living American civil engineer, and has been prominently connected with the early history of many of the important works and lines of railroad in this State and country. He is in vigorous health, and hopes yet to give practical assistance in the solution of the transportation question. His belief is, that the mechanical defects in our railroad-system are quite as much a burden upon the people as the wrongful practices in its management; and that the latter may be materially remedied by correcting the former.

PURIFYING THE POLICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—The Mayor to-day completed his renovation of the Sixth Police Precinct, in which the Katy Curran mystery was recently unraveled, by reducing Sergt. Lucas to the ranks. As it now stands, the Captain has been discharged, and one of the Lieutenants transferred, their places being filled by officers promoted from other stations.

CRIME.

Particulars of the Prindle Insurance Defalcation.

Deliberate Preparations of Prindle for His Coup de Grace.

Mail Advices Concerning the Morgan Wife-Murder in St. Louis.

A Change of Venue Granted in the Pomeroy Bribery Case.

Minor Criminal Record.

The Philadelphia Insurance Swindle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Mercantile Insurance Company of Chicago is also a loser by the defalcation of Prindle, but to a small amount only, the representatives say no more than $700. The Central Insurance Company has lost about $7,000. The total defalcations of Prindle, it is believed, will reach a much larger amount than was stated in yesterday's dispatches. Securities to the amount of $195,666 have disappeared. It is believed that Prindle has gone to Europe. His clerk, a man named Burns, says he fled to avoid prosecution by the Insurance Department of this State for conducting business contrary to law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Further inquiry into the embezzlement of Prindle, the trusty Manager and Treasurer of the People's Fire Insurance Company, shows that he has probably gone to Mexico or Brazil with a vast amount of money, embracing not only the funds of the Company of which he was Manager, but also large sums held by him on account of business transacted for other companies. It is now estimated that his defalcations foot up nearly $800,000. He was evidently preparing for this some time ago, for your correspondent learned to-day that he had sent all his family off to Europe about three months ago.

A reporter called yesterday on Mr. Hooker, Secretary of the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and obtained the following information: The account stolen by him from the Atlantic & Pacific Company was less than $12,000. Prindle was General Manager and Treasurer of the People's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and all the business of that Company passed through his hands. He was noted for his reluctance to part with it under any circumstances. He represented also the Mercantile Insurance Company of Chicago, who are sufferers by from $5,000 to $8,000. Prindle had been delinquent in his reports early in the spring, but the management had since collected without his aid, the respective agencies reporting directly here. A remittance was received from him yesterday. Among other iniquities charged against Prindle is this: He has been borrowing from a special employe, and withholding his salary, making a total of $2,900 due him. With this sum he has departed also. The case is one of special hardship, as the employe is a man of no means, and the money lent was the savings of years.

Prindle has had the support of the entire insurance press. The *Spectator*, an authority in insurance matters, indorsed him fully, and thus, together with the position he held with the People's Company, induced the Atlantic & Pacific authorities to trust him. Helmbold, the professional Adjuster, now in the city, admitted that he had been greatly duped by his apparent honesty. Prindle has had three men in his office ready to aid him in any scheme of robbery for a long time, and it is supposed that they know where he can be found. His child is somewhere in Vermont, shadowed by an astute spy, who is awaiting an opportunity to arrest the defaulter.

The St. Louis Wife-Murder.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 28.

For a month or more the attention of the frequenters of the Circuit Court has been attracted by the Morgan litigation for the possession of a female child, and the public in general have felt considerable interest in the result. William Morgan and his wife separated some time ago, and the wife retained the child, for which Morgan sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The writ, though an informality, was dismissed, but the husband in some manner obtained possession of the child on the 19th inst., and the following day the wife applied for a habeas corpus. It was granted, returnable on Wednesday last, and at the time the parties interested appeared before Judge Krum. For some reason the case was continued to the following day, and the parties left the court. The child had been clinging to its mother and walked out of the court-room with her. Morgan rushed after the two, and catching the child by the arm, tried to drag it away with him. Sergt. Pearce, who was in the court-room at the time, was told by one or two persons that there was likely to be trouble in the corridor, and went out to see what the matter was. He found Morgan pulling the little girl one way, while his wife clung to the child on the other side, and, as Morgan seemed considerably excited, he walked up, and laying his hand on his shoulder, requested him to keep quiet, assuring him that there was no occasion for a disturbance, that the case would be settled the following day. Morgan released his grasp on the little girl and turned to talk to the Sergeant, when the mother caught the child up, and, running to the door jumped into a carriage and was rapidly away. Morgan endeavored to follow, but his way was blocked by a number of women who evidently sympathized with the mother, and who stood so firmly in the passageway that he found it impossible to get through the crowd in time to stop the hack. He then declared that the Sergeant had abused his authority, and that he would lodge a complaint against him and have him dismissed from the force. Whether he made the complaint or not is not known, but the following day when the habeas corpus case was called, the wife, who then had possession of the child, dismissed the petition, and so the matter rested until yesterday.

Morgan, who had, as the police state, been seen lurking around No. 718 Morgan street, where his wife was stopping with her sister, Mrs. Rose, yesterday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, encountered his wife on the northwest corner of Seventh and Morgan, and, almost without a word, attacked her with a knife. Before she could realize her situation, he had stabbed her once, and as she fell he caught her with one hand, and held her up while he plunged the knife into her twice more.

The street was crowded with pedestrians at that hour, who, as soon as they comprehended the crime, rushed forward to secure Morgan. One of the first to seize him was a lady, who caught his arm and was struggling to prevent him from striking again, when several men ran to her assistance. Officer Williams, who was a block or two away, saw the crowd gathering and hastening to the spot took Morgan into custody, and marched him to the station. Then he was searched no knife, and, in fact, nothing but a 2-foot rule was found on him. He denied that he had cut her, and said he only carried her with his open hand, but while he was talking, Mr. James Rochefort, who had witnessed the fearful transaction from the opposite side of the street, appeared at the station with a bloody knife, which he saw Morgan throw to the street, and which he searched for and found. The unfortunate victim was taken at once to her sister's place—where, by the way, open and soda-water are sold—and Drs. Niedermeyer and Clopton were immediately called. They found that she had received two deep but not necessarily fatal stabs in the back, and another in the left side of the abdomen. This last wound is by far the most dangerous, and the physicians report, after examining it, that it would prove fatal. The intestines, which are evidently cut, protrude from the gash.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 29.

It was expected, death closed the sad life of Elizabeth Morgan about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon. After hearing testimony, the jury brought in a verdict, in effect, of murder in the first degree.

Sergt. Sheridan and Officers Canton, Lucier, Walton, and Williams escorted Morgan to the station, followed by a large and excited crowd, numbering probably over a thousand persons. The prisoner evidently experienced his terrible situation, for he was very pale and shook with fear. Not a few of those who followed in his wake would have laid violent hands upon him had it not been for the restraining presence of the police.

The Pomeroy Bribery Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—In the District Court to-day Judge Morton overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the Pomeroy case. Pomeroy's counsel then moved for a change of venue, offering in support of the motion an affidavit by the Hon. James Rogers, alleging that at the time of the York exposure Judge Morton said to him (Rogers) concerning Pomeroy: "We have got the God-damned old scoundrel where we want him, and hereafter a poor man will stand some chance to go to the United States Senate." Judge Morton granted the motion, and said he would send the case to Osage County. In granting the motion, the Judge took occasion to deny the statement in Rogers' affidavit in plain and emphatic terms.

A motion was made to reduce Pomeroy's bond from $20,000 to $10,000, but it was denied.

Attempt to Murder a Coal Mine Boss—One of the Assailants Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 29.—A fearful scene was enacted this morning at Jermyn, a mining village about 30 miles from this city. At an early hour the fire-boss, Alfred Green, was about to enter the mine to make the usual examination before the miners go to work, when three unknown men approached him and demanded employment. He replied that he could give them no work, as the Company had been reducing its force of men owing to the dullness of the coal-business. The men immediately drew revolvers and fired ten shots at the boss, who fell over the bank dangerously wounded in the shoulder and side. The clerks in the store near by were aroused from sleep by the firing, recent threats rendering them vigilant, and as they opened the window saw the men running away. A clerk named Pierce seized a rifle, which was standing near, and fired at the retreating assassins, one of whom was shot through the head and instantly killed. Another was mortally wounded, while the third escaped to the mountains. Intense excitement prevailed throughout that town during the whole day, and citizens are in pursuit of the remaining outlaw. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, exonerating Pierce from all blame.

A rumor reached here this evening that the man who was wounded had been captured, and that the exasperated miners and citizens of Germyn had lynched him.

Alleged Embezzlement and Forgery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—Samuel C. Marsh, a postal clerk at Naples, Scott County, Ill., was brought here this morning, charged with embezzlement and forgery, in this that he had forged two postal orders for $90 each, signing the name of R. B. Whittemore, and drawing the money. The amount of money embezzled is not stated. He was held to bail in $1,000 bonds, which he promptly gave. His friends accompanied him here and generally believe in his entire innocence, which he asserts. He is connected with good families.

Fatal Affray in East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening Charles Casner, foreman of the Advance Elevator at East Louis, while drunk, got into a quarrel with John Harkins, stableman of the Elevator. Michael Tighe, watchman, interfered to stop the disturbance, whereupon Casner seized a broom-handle and made threatening demonstrations upon him, when Tighe drew a pistol and shot him in the left breast, inflicting a wound from which he died in two hours. Tighe was arrested, and says Casner assaulted him with a crowbar.

Incendiary Fires in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—There were three incendiary fires just before daylight this morning, in different parts of the city. The residence of the late Gov. Jones, in North Memphis, was burned; likewise the residence of William Eader, in South Memphis; while about the same hour the carriage manufactory of Wallace Gibson, in the central portion of the city, was set on fire, but, fortunately, it was discovered in time, and the flames extinguished before serious damage was done. The loss on the other buildings was light, and they are insured in local companies.

Robbed and Maltreated.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 29.—The house of an old German farmer named Dickman, 3 miles from the city, was entered by masked ruffians last night. Dickman was brutally assaulted, and himself, wife, and two daughters tied while the robbers ransacked the premises and secured the valuables.

Committed for Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 29.—John Hickman and James Bennett, after a full and tedious examination of four days, were to-day fully committed to jail to await the action of the Circuit Court on the charge of the murder of the Polanders, Cihanski and wife, two weeks ago to-night.

Post-Office Robbery.

MANHATTAN, Kan., July 29.—The Post-Office in this city was broken open last night, but the robbers were either disturbed before completing their obersations or were not familiar with the Post-Office valuables, for they secured about $60, and left several registered letters untouched, one of which contained $500. No clew has yet been obtained to the burglars.

The Katie Curran Murder.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Katie Curran rendered a verdict this afternoon that she came to her death by the hands of Jesse Pomeroy.

WASHINGTON.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—By the operation of the arrangement concluded yesterday for placing the remainder of the 5 per cent bonds, a necessity arises for the presence in Europe of an agent of the United States in many respects similar to that which was in existence under the European syndicates. Ex-Senator Cattell was the chief representative of the United States during the latter part of the late syndicate's transactions. It is generally conceded that neither Mr. Cattell nor any other outsider will be sent abroad, but that the Secretary of the Treasury will select somebody from among his assistants. Mr. Conant, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, spent some time in Europe in connection with the last syndicate, and, being familiar with the business to be transacted, he will, it is thought, be the choice of Mr. Bristow for the head of the foreign agency. A batch of bonds will, it is expected, be sent abroad about the latter part of next month.

COMPARISONS

with the terms of the syndicate subscriptions allowed by Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson are made, to show that the negotiations just made by Secretary Bristow are about one quarter of 1 per cent better and in favor of the Government than those consummated by his predecessors.

SPINNER AND BRISTOW.

Gen. Spinner complains that a disposition has been evinced by many newspapers to bring about an unpleasantness between himself and Secretary Bristow. He therefore desires to have it stated that there is not, and never has been, the slightest ill-feeling or misunderstanding between them. On the contrary their relations, both social and official, are and have been of the pleasantest and most amicable nature. The Treasurer explains that Secretary Bristow and he had a perfect understanding on the Civil-Service rules, which, it is agreed, operated unjusly and injuriously in the Treasurer's Bureau, and that which seemed to those persons inclined to make mischief between the Secretary and Treasurer, was simply a successful effort on the part of Gen. Spinner, assisted by Gen. Bristow, to have the Civil-Service rules modified by the President so as to obviate the objections raised by Spinner. As the matter now stands, only such persons are to be examined for admission as clerks to the Treasurer's Bureau as may be nominated to the Civil-Service Board by him, and those persons who are employed exclusively as counters are to be submitted to test only as to their knowledge of simple fundamental rules of arithmetic.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OVERHAULING THE RING ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—There are twenty-five clerks in the District Auditor's office employed in examining the accounts of the Board of Public Works. The labor is represented as very laborious, and it is estimated that it will take a great many weeks to straighten the affairs out.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR JULY.

It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts for this month will exceed $9,000,000.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Nearly all of the secret and benevolent societies in the District have pledged subscriptions under the new plan towards the completion of the Washington monument. The Stone-Cutters' Society subscribed $500 last night.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

A project is on foot to establish in this city a National Industrial Institute. The purpose is to receive pupils of merit from all parts of the United States, to be educated in the higher forms of education, and assisted by their labor in model workshops and on a model farm to be provided, and to fit and prepare such as may evince an aptitude to become teachers. Miss Cora Barton, widely known in connection with the hospital service during the late War, is a member of the Board of Directors.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Sherman returned to the city to-day from an extended tour to the battle-fields in Virginia.

INSPECTION OF FOOD ORDERED.

The Board of Health at their session last night instructed the Inspectors of Food to collect from the business houses of the city tea, sugars, etc., and submit the same to the chemist of the Board for analysis and report.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

The lower part of the First National Bank building in this city has been leased, but the upper part is reserved for the First National Bank, in which Receiver Stanton expects to resume business at an early day.

FOREIGN.

England, Germany, and Italy to Interfere on Behalf of Spain.

The Motion for a Dissolution of the French Assembly Defeated.

Arrangement of a Programme for the Brussels Congress.

SPAIN.

PARIS, July 29.—*Le Temps* states that England, Germany, and Italy have agreed to establish a joint surveillance over the Spanish frontiers.

LONDON, July 30.—The Vienna journals say Austria has received a circular note from Germany urging the Great Powers to combine to prevent the continuance of Carlist atrocities in Spain, and has given a favorable reply.

The *Morning Post* asserts that Germany will propose in the Brussels Congress recognition of the present Government of Spain.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on motions for dissolution adjourned from Monday, was resumed. M. DePeyere opposed the dissolution of the Assembly. He alleged that the motions were made in revenge for votes by which the Republic and plebiscite had been rejected.

M. Chabaud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, also spoke against dissolution. He reminded the Assembly that, under the laws of March, '73, it was pledged to vote the Constitutional laws before it dissolved. When the President's powers are organized the Deputies could appeal to their constituents without endangering public order.

M. Duval and others supported the motions, arguing that the uneasiness caused by the present unsettled condition of affairs paralyzed trade, and the only remedy was in an appeal to the people.

A vote was taken, and M. Leon de Maleville's motion for dissolution was defeated by 332 yeas, 374 nays.

A similar motion offered by M. Duval was then withdrawn.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Emperor William is to visit Italy during the present year, probably in autumn.

The *Provincial Correspondence* expresses the hope that the visit of the German squadron to the coast of Spain will effect a happy change in Spanish affairs. The *North German Gazette* states that the squadron will leave British waters about the beginning of August for its new station.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—A committee, composed of one delegate from each State represented in the International Congress, has been appointed to prepare, under the Presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in the proceedings of the body.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 29.—The Portuguese authorities have taken active measures to prevent violations of the frontier by the Carlists.

JEFFERSON BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of this village met in council Thursday morning at 10 a. m. There were present Trustees Leon C. Welch, James Dymond, Squire Dingle, Frederick Haussen, Henry C. Vansatta, David B. Fonda, President of the Board, and David S. Pride, Clerk and Attorney. A motion was read, and placed on file, from the Trustees of the Village of Lake View, to the effect that they had appropriated $1,500 as their share of the expense in the projected Belmont avenue bridge over the North Branch of the Chicago River, and requested the Trustees of the Village of Jefferson to make a similar appropriation.

James Dymond reported that, pursuant to instructions, he had interviewed A. J. Snell, who stated that he was willing to build culver is under the plank-road if the village would furnish the necessary lumber. The report was adopted.

Mr. Liebenstein presented a plat of his subdivision in the Village of Jefferson, which, after some deliberation, was approved; also, the plat of Messrs. Castello & O'Brien.

The question of the propriety of widening the embankment on Peterson avenue at Slough bridge was referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

The following general appropriation bill was passed for the expenses of the fiscal year 1874:

For streets and bridges	$ 6,000
Salaries	2,680
Incidentals	1,320
	$10,000

After which the Board adjourned to meet on the second Monday in August.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, partly cloudy and warmer weather; rain near Lake Superior and Minnesota; southeast or southwest winds, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.05	69	86	N. W., gentle.	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.00	73	63	E., fresh	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.03	74	63	S. E., fresh	Clear.
5:53 p. m.	29.99	74	63	E., fresh	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.02	72	78	S. E., fresh	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.01	72	67	S., fresh	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 75.
Minimum thermometer, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 30—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	29.64	69	N. E., brisk.	.....	Threat'ning
Cheyenne	30.12	70	W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.01	72	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	30.05	65	W., light	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.09	73	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.11	71	N., light	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.98	68	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Denver	29.13	76	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.02	67	N., light	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.84	66	N. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.99	65	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.96	79	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.99	78	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.94	78	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.92	77	S., fresh	.....	Threat'ning.
Marquette	30.05	67	Calm	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.03	68	S. W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.81	80	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Toledo	30.07	67	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.74	81	S. W., brisk	.....	Fair.

THE INDIANA PATRONS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 29.—The largest mass meeting ever held here was by the Patrons of Husbandry at the Fair Grounds to-day. Four hundred and eighty-seven teams were in the procession. Speeches were made by E. A. Olleman, editor of the Indiana *Farmer*, Dr. Allen Furnance, and C. W. Stewart.

JOURNALISTIC.

COLUMBUS, O., July 29.—It is announced to-night that a stock company has been formed, with $20,000 capital, to change the *Weekly Statesman* to an evening Democratic daily.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The steamship Main and Utopia, from New York, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived, steamship Bolivia, from Glasgow.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

(Continued from the First Page.)

language at one time certainly hints at contemplated suicide. And this is why I fail to perceive how the theory of ill-advised counsel on his part can at all satisfactorily, or even partially, explain the despair and agony of mind which he plainly endured. However, in this letter, for the first time, a new offender against Mr. Tilton is named by Mr. Beecher. Who may this be? None less than Mrs. Tilton. Beecher says: "The agreement, viz.: 'The Tripartite Covenant,' was made after my letter through you to him (Tilton), viz.: 'The Apology,' was written. He had had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault." Mrs. Tilton, then, had committed an offense against her husband which he had condoned. Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against Mrs. Tilton which she had forgiven. But he had also committed an offense against Mr. Tilton, so grave that he would not plead for himself, but wished he were dead. Now what kind of offense can this be that, when committed, constitutes a sin against Mrs. Tilton by Beecher, and, at the same time, is a sin against Mr. Tilton by both Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher,—an offense, too, which Mr. Tilton has "condoned" in the case of his wife, which Mrs. Tilton has forgiven in the case of Beecher, but for which Mr. Beecher can hardly hope for entire forgiveness by Mr. Tilton, albeit he acknowledges Tilton's "generosity" towards him? Again I ask, what is the nature of this offense?—what is the character of this sin? Mr. Beecher says he gave unwise advice to Mrs. Tilton. This explains nothing. Mr. Tilton says that the crime was the commission of adultery between Mr. Beecher and his wife, which explains everything. But doubtless Mr. Tilton is a "liar," and not to be trusted; or is "insane," and cannot be relied upon.

Upon the theory of ill-advised counsel, what "generosity" could Mr. Tilton show except full and entire forgiveness? And yet, for this, Mr. Beecher at last ceased to hope, and was "determined to make no more resistance," and felt that there was "no use trying further."

Beecher's position seems growing desperate, and again he writes: "No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough; but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into a ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudice against me which had their beginning years before; to keep serene at home and amongst friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet come up fresh and fair for Sunday,—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside."

The consequences then, of his error in giving this counsel, have become simply frightful. And yet, if this was all he could be charged with, the "defense" was necessary, except for the frank acknowledgment of his fault? What defense, in any case, could be termed "ruinous" if the simple truth were only told? Why should Mr. Beecher suffer the "torments of the damned" after Mrs. Tilton had forgiven him, and Mr. Tilton had carried himself so "generously" towards him? What grievous sin had he committed for which he could find no place of repentance,—the memory of which made his mind a hell, wherein his agonized spirit suffered the torments of the damned? We look into Mr. Beecher's "statement" in vain for an explanation. We turn to that of Mr. Tilton and at once the mystery is solved.

Finally, Mr. Beecher seems ready to break down beneath the load of suffering. Again he writes: "If my destruction would place him [Tilton] all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. In one point of view, I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the power of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter far than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which it shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair, and yet put on an appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged."

When Henry Ward Beecher now tells us that he has done nothing except advise a wronged woman to leave her husband; when his friends tell us that he is cheerful and serene,—I weighed more than one of these statements. If I could be excused if we are harassed by the suspicion that, while he is really living on "the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair," he is attempting to put on "an appearance of serenity and happiness,"—in a word, that he and they are endeavoring to mislead the public; and, so far as the suspension of judgment by that public is concerned, we can assure him they "cannot endure" this mystification much longer.

To recapitulate: Be it remembered that, by his own showing, this offense of Beecher's is so grave that he humbles himself before Tilton as before God; asks for his forgiveness; wishes himself dead; says he will die before any but himself shall be inculpated; says he has obtained the forgiveness of Mrs. Tilton; humbly prays God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive him; speaks of Tilton's "generosity" towards him; alludes to this "terrible emergency" in his life; speaks of his "most unhappy self," and of "the storm which was ready to burst on our heads"; refers to "the devices by which we saved ourselves"; says "there is no use trying further"; believes at one time he is spending his last Sunday and preaching his last sermon; speaks of the "difficulties that environ" him,—of the tendencies of his friends to "break out into a ruinous defense" of him,—of the difficulty of "seeming serene," as though he were not "alarmed and disturbed," and of appearing cheerful at home when he was "suffering the torments of the damned"; offers his own "destruction," and says he is "ready to step down and out," if he will thereby place Tilton right; alludes to the "power of great darkness" in which he spends most of his time; looks upon "death as far sweeter than any friend" he has in the world; and says he lives on the "ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair." Mr. Beecher says all this over his own signature, and then he calmly and cheerfully asks us to believe that this dreadful condition of things has come to pass simply because, once upon a time, believing Mrs. Tilton to have been wronged by her husband, he advised her to separate from him. We do not believe the statement; we regard it as false upon its face.

As to the result of this trial, so far as the cause of Christianity is concerned, I look upon the position of your correspondent as untenable. Henry Ward Beecher may be proven an adulterer, and the Plymouth Church Committee, one and all, may stand by him and protect him in his sin, and yet nothing is proven against Christianity. In such a case,—and this would be supposing almost the worst that could befall,—the world would simply see with astonishment seven hypocrites unmasked.

The public does not expect that all professing Christians are saints, but what they do look to say is, that no church-organization in the land shall even appear to cover up a crime. In the event of one of their members being accused of dishonor, they expect to see prompt investigation of the charge, and they demand stern justice meted out to the offender. They do not understand his Christian brethren making themselves partakers in his wickedness by refusing to "believe even an angel from Heaven" if testifying against him, nor by persecuting one of the sons of men if any such one dare to accuse him.

But, even though Plymouth Church could by possibility place itself in this odious position, and although the world were assured beside of its pastor's guilt, nothing would be proven against Christianity. We would, in such a case, simply know that a false flock had followed a false shepherd into the outer darkness. We would simply perceive that, the blind having essayed to lead the blind, both had fallen into the ditch.

The sublime truths of Christ's teaching, the glory of His life, the worth of virtue, and the beauty of holiness, would, in such an event, remain unsullied before the world. Nor, though ten thousand hypocrites were unmasked, nor though as many Star-Chambers of injustice conspired to persecute the unfriended accuser of the powerful sinner, would one ray the less shine upon a sinful world from the Sun of Righteousness.

J. W. D.

BEECHER "NOT GUILTY, BUT AN INJURED MAN."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE is generally a liberal and fair-minded journal. In publishing my remarks in reference to the lamentable scandal which is at present the one absorbing topic of the time, it only conformed with its usual practice of giving all sides of a case a fair hearing. I think, however, that THE TRIBUNE is mistaken in classing me among the partisans of Mr. Beecher. I am not, in any sense of the word, his partisan; nor can I be numbered among those whom one of your correspondents characterizes as his "followers and worshipers." I do not give unqualified support to many of Mr. Beecher's theological views, and I deem his influence on many political and other questions to have been erratic. I look upon him in a somewhat similar light to the view taken of Mr. Sumner by Mr. Lamar in his late masterly oration on the departed scholar and statesman. Coming of the old Puritan stock, I believe Mr. Beecher to be possessed of

ALL THE RIGID MORALITY,

without any of the hypocrisy, which characterized the followers of Cromwell; and, at the same time, to be imbued with the high principles of honor and chivalry, without any of the aristocratic feelings, which are symbolic of the Royalists of historic days. I believe him to be, in every respect, such a gentleman as was painted by Eliza Cook; and the contemplation of his character and career has confirmed my belief in the truth of the lines, that—

Though few of such may gem the earth,
Yet such rare gems there are,
Each shining in his inward birth
As virtue's polar star.

THE TRIBUNE, in its editorial criticism of my article, condemns what it is pleased to call my "bitter attack on Theodore Tilton" as "unjust," although it refrains from answering any of my statements concerning him. Two correspondents, however, have undertaken the championship of that

BRILLIANT IF NOT OVER-ORTHODOX GENIUS.

One of these writers speaks of my communication as being "manifestly unjust," "unfair," "devoid of truth, and prejudiced in its dealings with facts." How far he succeeds in sustaining these accusations remains to be seen. He says that no one ever accused "him (Tilton) of being a libertine, a liar, or a man of immoral life, until he dared charge Beecher with the crime for which he is now on trial." "H. A. P." should understand that Mr. Tilton's private affairs were not proper subjects for discussion until he himself made his family-troubles known to the world. The public only became interested in his private life when he paraded his domestic sorrows in the press. Before, he was only liable to the same criticism as any other public man in his public position. Long before he ever aimed a blow at Mr. Beecher, his free-love doctrines were freely criticised and mercilessly condemned in a portion of the press. Moreover, it is only in connection with this affair that his contradictory statements have

BRANDED HIM AS A LIAR;

and is in his mode of conducting negotiations with Mr. Beecher and others in reference to the scandal, that lays him open to the charge of levying blackmail. When "H. A. P." says that I assumed that, because Tilton wrote a biography of Mrs. Woodhull, "he was guilty of criminal intercourse with her and other women," he is simply guilty of a piece of petty misrepresentation. My words will bear no such construction. I never imputed the charge of criminal intercourse to Tilton. My charge that Tilton was in sentiment, if not in practice, a libertine, was founded on the assumption that he advocated free love,—an assumption which "H. A. P." admits himself when he speaks of his (Tilton's) lax views of marriage. I have just as much right to say that, when "H. A. P." admits Tilton's "Woodhull associations," he also admits Tilton's criminal intercourse with Woodhull, as he has to impute such a statement to me. I ask "H. A. P." the difference between a free-lover and a libertine in sentiment.

Another correspondent, less judicious than the one whose communication I have noticed, denies in an evasive way Tilton's advocacy of free-love doctrines. To deny this is to

DISPUTE A MATTER OF HISTORY.

Tilton has for long maintained those doctrines on the rostrum and through the press. He was well known as the writer of free-love editorials when he was connected with the *Independent*, and, as editor of the *Golden Age*, he has maintained the advocacy of the beastly theory. "H." raises a grumble about two sentences which mean substantially the same thing; but he does not disprove the statement that Mr. Tilton has told three different stories concerning the scandal, two of which must be untrue. I maintain that neither of these correspondents has succeeded in his attempt to refute my charges against Tilton, which are, substantially:

First—That he is guilty of falsehood.

Second—That he is an acknowledged advocate of free-love.

Third—That he attempted to levy blackmail on Beecher.

But THE TRIBUNE maintains that these charges are irrelevant. I am perfectly aware that Tilton is not upon trial, and that his guilt does not involve Beecher's offense. But I submit that the character of a witness is often valuable in testing his motives, credibility, &c. If Tilton has told contradictory stories, how is his testimony to be believed? If he is an advocate of free-love, does it not come within the bounds of possibility that he, in common with Mrs. Woodhull, should be eager to prove that other people practiced what he preaches? And, if Tilton is guilty of levying blackmail, would not the fact tell against him in any court of justice? I am inclined to believe that even Gen. Tracy's line of cross-examination was relevant, because I believe it to be necessary for the better understanding of the case to have the whole business sounded to the bottom.

THE TRIBUNE, however, thinks that the question of Tilton's veracity is only slightly involved, if involved at all, and proceeds to refer to Mr. Beecher's letters, which it considers the principal evidence against him. THE TRIBUNE should remember, as I have stated in my former communication, that these letters are

VALUELESS WITHOUT TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

It is his evidence that places the evil construction upon them. And, if this testimony is not to be believed, where, I ask, is the case against Beecher? Does not the testimony of Oliver Johnson lend peculiar force to the truth of the theory set up by Mr. Beecher, that the letters referred to Tilton's family affairs, and nothing else. Mr. Johnson swears that this was Tilton's original complaint. And does not the testimony of Mrs. Tilton's mother, to the effect that her daughter had never, as Tilton alleged, confessed acts of adultery with Mr. Beecher, lend equal force to Mrs. Tilton's statement that the confessions contained in her letters to her husband, in which, she says, are in Tilton's handwriting—were signed by her when she was unaware of their character. The man who would commit perjury in the one case would compel his wife to do the same in the other.

But to recur to Beecher's letters: He denies the authorship of the apology; and the statement of Oliver Johnson, as well as Tilton's refusal to produce the originals before the Investigating Committee, would lead to the belief that the letters had been in some way "cooked" or "doctored up" to meet the requirements of the case. But, assuming all Beecher's letters to be genuine, independent of Tilton's testimony,

WHAT DO THEY AMOUNT TO?

Was Mr. Beecher the first man who, without being guilty of any atrocious crime, suffered the "torments of the damned," or wished himself dead? Did not our Savior Himself suffer anguish of soul, and ask that the cup might pass from Him? The very utterance for which Mr. Beecher's enemies would have us condemn him are only evidences of the keenness of feeling and keen sense of justice which are characteristic of the great divine. Let us not look at this matter with the evil mind which makes mountains out of molehills, and brands innocence with crime. Let us look at it in the light of reason, and common sense, and charity. I maintain that if Mr. Tilton's evidence and Mr. Beecher's letters are looked at in a proper light, considered calmly and soberly, the statements of Mrs. Tilton and Beecher given proper consideration, the result arrived at by any well-constituted mind must be, that Mr. Beecher is not

A GUILTY, BUT AN INJURED MAN.

THE TRIBUNE seems to be peculiarly exercised over my assertion that, if Mr. Beecher were proved guilty, Christianity would suffer immeasurable injury. "Does Christianity depend upon Beecher? Does Christianity depend on any man?" Certainly not. The principles of Christianity are founded upon the rock of truth, and though the eternal hills were to be removed and the evidences of Nature disappear, they will remain the same. The fall of a thousand Beechers could not take one jot or tittle from the truths of religion. But how does that alter my statement? Though the principles of Christianity would remain steadfast irrespective of Beecher, would not harm be done to practical Christianity and morality by his fall? I say so most certainly. If not, there is no force in example. That Mr. Beecher has exerted an incalculable influence for good, few will deny. Would the influence of his evil example be any the less effective? Religion has survived notwithstanding the injury done to it by innumerable hypocrites; but will any one deny that their evil example has not done injury to the Christian Church, or that the foul crimes and outrages which have been perpetrated in the name of religion have not added to the ranks of infidelity? I do not believe, any more than does THE TRIBUNE, in coupling the fate of Christianity with every man who serves the Devil in the livery of Heaven; but there

ARE NUMBERS WHO WILL DO SO

in spite of us or the Christian Church. The world is apt, nowadays, to look to the practice more than to the preaching of religious professors. It is an ideal faith which accepts truth sim ply because it is truth, but it is unfortunately not always a reality.

I do not consider it worth my while to refute the statement which one of the correspondents before alluded to has made, that I meant to suggest that partiality should be shown toward Beecher because his fall would injure the cause of Christianity. All that I asked for before was, and all I ask for now is, that even-handed justice justice be meted out.

W. C. P.

FIRE AT SKOWHEGAN, ME.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., July 29.—Murray's Hotel, at the Forks, with the adjoining building and contents, has been burned. The loss is $60,000, with no insurance.

—Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his son, is, to use his own phrase, "cruising around" among the Virginia battle-fields in a two-horse buggy, and will have visited Manassas, Bull Run, and Winchester by the time he begins his ride toward Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic.

In this atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations redu

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

Half a million dollars was offered to-day by a Chicago bank to a borrower with cash collaterals for 5 per cent on call. A loan of a smaller amount was made on these terms yesterday, as we announced in this column. This is the lowest limit of the market; that such exceptional rates are made shows the abundance of funds, and the general quiet of business. Money in New York is 2@3 per cent on call, and hence the quotation of 5 per cent for Chicago shows the usual margin between rates East and West. Generally, the rate of discount at the banks is 10 per cent for regular customers, with liberal concessions to other good borrowers. Money on the street is 8@10 per cent; real estate loans are 9@10 per cent, with a perceptible increase, attributable in part to rebuilding.

New York exchange is scarce and stiff at shipping rates.

The clearings are $2,800,000.

Very little money is going to the country; the receipts exceed shipments.

Foreign exchange is quoted at 516¼@513½ for Paris, 41@41¼ for Frankfort, 71½@72¾ for Berlin, and 95⅝@96¼ for Bremen and Hamburg.

The semi-annual statement of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States—published in another column—shows the total assets of this Company to be $3,366,888.22, the total liabilities $2,123,269, and the surplus $1,248,619.22. Its loans, secured by first mortgage, are $2,446,547.69, which is more than $300,000 in excess of the total liabilities. The National Life is the only company chartered by Congress. It does business on the low rate stock plan, and its success may be judged from the fact that it has issued 25,000 policies. The stock is no longer owned by Jay Cooke & Co., but has passed under the control of parties identified with the Republic Life Insurance Company of this city. The National Life has always invested largely in Chicago, and its business in this direction will now naturally grow to larger proportions. Before leaving Philadelphia its loans here amounted to nearly half a million, and with its removal to Chicago will follow a transfer of its large capital for business at this point.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The amount of dividends payable in Boston in August, so far as they have been declared, is $2,296,648. The changes are not material, the reductions having been made the previous six months. The Dorchester Gas Light Company resumes dividends, after passing once. The capital has been increased to $400,000. The Kearsarge Mills also resume, the Laconia reduces from 4 to 3 per cent, and the Winthrop Mills pass. The Boston Duck, Saratoga Victory, Thorndike, and Warren Companies have not yet declared, being late in making up their accounts. The Pullman Palace Car Company's quarterly dividend, due Aug. 15, has not yet been declared, but it is expected the usual $3 per share will be paid. Quarterly interest on the 8 per cent bonds will also be paid at that date. The Summit Branch Railroad will undoubtedly pay, Aug. 15, the usual dividend of 3 per cent, but not yet announced. The Eastern Railroad Company will redeem $750,000 6 per cent bonds, due Aug. 1. A portion of these (750,000) was originally issued in 1854, twenty years to run, and the balance in 1863 to 1864.

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

A comparison of the condition, in point of legal-tenders, of the New York and Boston banks on June 20 and July 18 shows that during the first four weeks of the working of the new law these banks lost but $359,000 legal-tenders. The amount of deposits in the Treasury against National Bank circulation aggregated, on the 23d, $16,153,269, covering the deposit required on $323,065,380 National Bank circulation, showing that nearly the entire deposit required under the new law against circulation has been already made.

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE NEW LOAN.

The New York *Evening Post* of Monday last says in its financial column:

Every one who wanted the bonds as an investment would have bid, the same as business men bid for gold. The bids, as in gold sales, should have been publicly opened, and, as it was a matter in which the public were invited to participate, every step taken should have been published to the public. What the Secretary has done has been to start out with the determination to make it a public affair. Then, when the bids were opened, he has found them comparatively small, and probably from that fact has decided to withhold all particulars, and at the same time to enter into a negotiation in regard to bids not in accord with the terms of the circular, although filed with the bids which did conform to the circular. That he has made a mistake, and a bad one, and that what he wished to avoid, to-wit: charges of favoring any class of bankers, he has not avoided, is evident from the fact that already the common saying is that it is clear that the whole matter has been managed in the interest of the syndicate which will get the greater part of the loan, and that the circular of the 2d was issued simply as a cover for this syndicate. This is a charge which we do not make, and, notwithstanding the plausible theory set up in his defense, do not believe, our opinion simply being that Secretary Bristow's want of familiarity with proper methods has put him in an unfortunate position.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the same date says:

It was deemed very strange Saturday that the schedule had not been furnished from Washington. The Secretary promised it, but probably thought it best to wait till to-day, so that the question with the syndicate could be settled. The rejection of all other speculative bids was deemed a sine qua non by the syndicate, and to that extent the Secretary has yielded to them. There is a most intense feeling against the Secretary for surrounding the matter with so much mystery, and especially for opening the bids in secret. Many do not hesitate to assert that the invitation to the public was not sincere, but was merely a device to give an appearance of equality to the favor which it had already been decided to show to the syndicate.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. report as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	116	116¼
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	113½	113¾
United States new 5s, ex int.	111⅝	111⅞
Gold (full weight)	108⅞	109¼
Gold exchange	108⅞	109¼
Sterling		488@490½
Cable transfers		492
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	Par & int.
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds		Par & int.
South Park bonds		95 & int.
Hyde Park 7 per cent water bds		90 & int.

Other good town, county, and city bonds governed by location and rate of interest.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Money, 2@2½; prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Sterling steady at 488 for sixty-day, and 490½ for sight.

Customs receipts, $381,000.

Gold strong, opening at 109, and closing at 109⅜. Carrying rates, 2 per cent, and flat.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $227,000.

Clearings, $49,000,000.

Specie shipments to-day, $177,000 in silver bars.

Governments firm. Railroad and State bonds dull.

Stocks firm during the greater portion of the day, and prices advanced ⅛ to 1 per cent. Toward the close there was a reaction of ⅛ to ⅜. The features were Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Erie. Among the sales to-day were 15,000 shares Western Union; 8,500 Erie; 19,000 Lake Shore; 11,000 Union Pacific; 11,000 Northwestern; 4,000 St. Paul; and 4,000 Wabash.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	118⅞	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	115⅛	New 5s	113⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	113⅜
Coupons, '65, new	116⅛	Currency 6s	117⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¼	Virginias, old	28
Tennessees, old	72	N. Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	72	N. Carolinas, new	10
Virginias, new	28		

STOCKS.

Canton	40	St. Paul pfd	64¼
Western Union Tel	72½	Wabash	36⅜
Quicksilver	31	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	108⅞	Ft. Wayne	93¼
Wells, Fargo	74	Terre Haute	7
American Express	60	Terre Haute pfd	22⅛
U. S. Express	67	Chicago & Alton	102¾
Pacific Mail	44⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	100	Ohio & Mississippi	25⅞
Erie	32⅞	Cleve., Cin. & Col	70
Erie pfd	47⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	73
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	17
Michigan Central	79⅛	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburg & Ft. W	87¼	Union Pacific bonds	83⅞
Northwestern	38⅜	Union Pacific stock	27⅜
Northwestern pfd	54⅜	Central Pacific stock	88⅞
Rock Island	99	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1½
New Jersey Central	106	Del., Lack. & West'n	107⅛
St. Paul	35⅝		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, July 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

	Consideration.
West Monroe st, 173 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 24x187½ ft, with buildings, dated July 28	$11,000
Millard av, 30 9-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 22x124 87-100 ft, dated July 24	770
North Wells st, 50 ft s of Sigel st, e f, 25x150 ft, with buildings, dated July 23	12,000
Lincoln av, s of and nr Centre st, n e f, 29 ft, running to Sedgwick st, dated July 25	7,850
South Dearborn st, 25 ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x87½ ft, dated July 18	3,000
Herndon st, 300 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July	575
Herndon st, 325 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 28	600
West Harrison st, 150 ft w of Rockwell st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 28	800
Monroe st, 135 ft e of Market st, s f, 22¼x190 ft, dated July 10	15,000
West Polk st, s e cor of Paulina st, n f, 125x100 ft, dated July 3	7,000
West Taylor st, 328 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x124¼ ft, dated July 15	1,800
Fulton st, 169½ ft w of Elizabeth st, n f, 28 22-100x164½ ft, dated July 20	5,000
Forquer st, 163 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x103½ ft, with buildings, dated July 1	3,000
Cleaver st, 226 ft s of Blanche st, e f, 23x62½ ft, dated May 20	400
Cleaver st, 23x62½ ft in rear of the above, dated May 20	300
McGregor st, 174 ft e of Hanover st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 29	2,500
Houston st, 262 ft s w of Milwaukee av, n w f, 25x115 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1873	850
Harding av, 25 ft s of West Indiana st, e f, 75x125½ ft, dated July 1	2,500
Bryant av, w of Vincennes av, n f, 10x156 5-10 ft, dated July 28	1,350

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 1 and 2 of Lot 1 Block 2 of Davis et al s ½ s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated April 1	$1,520

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 7 and n ½ Lot 8, Block 1, of Walker & Stenson's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated July 7	$4,000
Lots 6 and 7 of Seneschall's part of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 29	1,100
Lots 24 to 30 in Block 2 of Mechanic's National Bank of Chicago, resubdivision of Block 2, &c., in Fowler's Lots 11 to 15, Forrestville, dated July 21	11,689
West 155 86-100 feet of Lot 10 of Forrestville, dated May 26	15,689

WEST OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 11 and 12 in Block 4 of s ½ s e ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Jan. 12	$700

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	4,097	6,864	6,931	7,680
Wheat, bu	16,628	74,670	38,564	41,890
Corn, bu	171,065	223,665	181,060	381,639
Oats, bu	25,680	45,985	6,668	77,902
Rye, bu	2,020	712	392	....
Barley, bu	4,480	1,500	1,267	848
Grass seed, lbs	80,885	38,280	69,622	....
Flax seed, lbs	500	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	9,038	30,500
Cured meats, lbs	53,200	46,300	461,373	146,376
Beef, brls	....	....	126	130
Pork, brls	....	....	83	126
Lard, lbs	8,460	2,390	531,650	347,770
Tallow, lbs	12,490	37,740	....	....
Butter, lbs	124,427	67,049	10,960	32,937
Live hogs, No	7,298	5,583	6,031	7,686
Cattle, No	3,842	3,998	1,245	3,005
Sheep, No	500	1,249	....	....
Hides, lbs	175,315	39,918	143,313	58,560
Highwines, brls	116	....	705	5
Wool, lbs	218,275	436,557	249,561	345,006
Potatoes, bu	1,223	860	....	19
Lumber, No. ft	5,631,000	7,003,000	1,990,887	2,326,000
Shingles, No	4,590,000	3,870,000	395,000	1,222,000
Lath, No	1,063,000	593,000	241,000	233,000
Salt, brls	455	2,800	3,344	2,778

The following figures are furnished by the Produce Exchange:

	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, coops	197	....
Eggs, pkgs	928	52
Cheese, bxs	1,164	136
Beans, bu	38	....
Hay, tons	110	10
Hops, lbs	6,790	470
Fish, pkgs	389	43

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,461 bu wheat, 3,338 bu corn, 513 bu oats, 374 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat; 2 cars No. 1 spring; 11 cars No. 2 do; 9 cars No. 3 do; 2 cars rejected do; (total wheat, 28 cars, of which 9 are new); 62 cars high mixed corn; 283 cars and 5,600 bu No. 2 do; 56 cars rejected do; 1 car no grade do; 8 cars white oats; 9 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars rejected do; 2 cars no grade do; 5 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley; 1 car No. 3 do; 2 cars rejected do. Total (456 cars), 219,000 bu. Inspected out: 64,176 bu wheat; 139,334 bu corn; 9,746 bu oats; 410 bu rye.

The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago is passing through a crisis in its history. It has a trinity of corners on hand, where, heretofore, "one at a time" has been the rule. Corn, oats, and pork, are all away up, and that in spite of the law prohibiting corners, which went into effect on the 1st of this month. This is a singular fact, and one that will scarcely bear comment, but it must be stated, because it is news. Three corners at one time is almost as bad as triplets in a family.

The great sensation of the day was the corner in corn. This attracted operators from the other departments, and left *them* bare. The chief point of interest was the allegation that the cornering party had determined to play a smart game. It was freely whispered that he had refused to settle, and had resolved to deliver his corn at one minute before 3 o'clock on Friday, so that the receivers would not have time to deliver it back to him before the close of the business day. One operator is stated to have adopted an original plan for meeting the difficulty. He has removed his office from Washington to Monroe street, taking a room the door of which is directly "forninst" that of the foe, so that he can throw his paper for 150,000 bu of corn into the other office the moment it is delivered to him. In such a contest of wits it is hard to say beforehand who will win.

It is known that the party alleged to be the agent of a corn ring has refused to square off a trade by accepting corn sold against corn bought of the same operator. He has even called margins, while the difference on the double deal was the other way. There may be trouble arising out of this, which will involve the Board of Trade in an extensive difficulty, in addition to troubling many of its members.

Several commission men are already anxiously asking what they can do in the case. They bought some time ago and sold to-day, for others, at a large nominal profit. By the usage of the trade, their principals will draw on them for the difference, which is not yet secured. The commission man thus stands in a gap, liable to severe loss on the business of other people, to which his commission is a mere bagatelle.

If the corn cornered is engineered as rumored, the result must be a radical change in the rules under which members of the Board of Trade do business. That, and the decision in the Baxter case, will probably lead, not only to the enforcement of settling under cross contracts, but to the adoption of the rule that a member *suspends himself* by certain acts, instead of being suspended or expelled by the Board. The sooner they come to this the better.

An attempt is being made to stir up the pork-packers and provision-dealers of this city to send a delegation to the national gathering, soon to be held in Kentucky. As we understand it, our local organization is ruled out by its refusal to adopt the standard of weight for mess pork laid down by the national gathering last September. Nevertheless, it might be accepted as a courtesy to send a representation from the largest pork-packing point in the world, if we do put only 190 lbs of green meat into the barrel. Provided, always, it be remembered that the parties who are most anxious to be chosen as representative men are sometimes those who would do least honor to the choosers.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were excited to-day, and very irregular, though the volume of business transactions was not very large. The trading was nearly all speculative, the shipping movement being paralyzed by the attitude of the holders of cash property; provisions as well as corn. Most of the markets were exceedingly artificial, and difficult to describe intelligently.

Dry goods were moderately active and firm at former quotations. The grocery trade was reasonably active for the season and all the leading articles, including coffees, sugars, sirups, molasses, rice, and teas were firmly held. Coffees and sugars have something of an upward tendency. Butter was in good demand at steadily maintained prices, or at 18@28c for common to really choice. Cheese remains quiet with little variation in prices. No changes of importance were noted in the dried fruit market. Raisins were firm, but most other fruits were working easy. Fish continue in good request, and are firm all around, while mackerel and cod, owing to a scant supply, are likely to advance. Leather, pig-iron, coal and wood were dull and unchanged. Oils were distributed to a fair aggregate at fully late prices. No changes were apparent in the bagging market, a good demand existing at 34c for Stark; 32½c for Lewiston; 30c for Amoskeag, and 29½c for American.

Lumber was quiet and without change. The demand, especially at the yards, continues light, and the common grades are not very firm. The different branches of hardware were quiet, and for the most part steady. Building materials, except stucco, were steady, and in moderate demand. The wool market is in a satisfactory condition. The demand is about equal to the receipts, and the market steady at the prices obtained for the past few weeks. Hops and broomcorn were dull. Seeds were rather quiet excepting timothy and clover, which were moderately active, the former at a slight decline. Potatoes were steadier, the surplus stock having been disposed of. Green fruits were in fair request when ripe and in good condition, while poor stock was dull. Spring chickens declined under liberal offerings and dullness.

Highwines were in good demand at the advanced quotation of yesterday, sales being made of 250 brls at 97c per gallon. Some sellers refused to accept less than 98c all through the session; and there were none to be had at less than that figure after the latest advices from New York quoted that market higher, at $1.04. Operators here do not seem to have any well defined idea of the reason for the sharp advance on the seaboard.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 3c asked for wheat, and 2¾c asked for corn to Buffalo. The advance in corn and oats took those grains above the reach of shippers, though New York was quoted at 75c for oats. Only one charter was reported, which will carry out 16,000 bu wheat.

Provisions were moderately active, and very irregular. Mess pork was quite weak, declining 60@70c per brl under heavy offerings, which seemed to be brought out by a decline in live hogs, due to a larger supply. The trading was nearly all for September, and it was rumored that the parties holding the pork were anxious to dispose of it for that month, having made enough out the deal. The rumor must be taken *cum grano salis*. Lard was strong, and advanced 10@20c per 100 lbs under a fair demand, in sympathy with a firmer tone in New York. The short interest for next month is a large one, and holders of lard keep a tight grip on it, asking 12½c more for lots of 50 or 100 tcs than for 250 tcs lots. Meats were in light demand and steady, except hams, which were again stronger. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $23.00; do seller August, $22.70@22.75; do, seller September, $23.00@23.10; do, seller October, nominal; do, seller December, $15.62½@15.75; do, seller the year, $15.37½@15.50. Lard, cash or seller August, $12.25@12.27½; do, seller September, $12.50@12.52½; do, seller the year, $9.85@9.87½; summer lard, 11½@11¾c. Sweet-pickled hams, 12¾@13c per lb for 18@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 7½@7⅝c for shoulders, cash, and 7⅞c seller September; 9¾@10c for short ribs, cash, and 10⅛c seller September; 10@10⅛c for short clear, cash, and 10¼@10⅜c seller September; no Cumberlands or long clears here. The same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 8½c for shoulders, 10½c for short ribs, 11½c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 15@15½c. Mess beef, $11.25@11.50; extra mess do, $12.25@12.50; beef hams, $24.50@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease nominal at 5½@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller August, at $22.65; 250 brls do, seller September, at $23.85; 500 brls do at $23.80; 750 brls do at $23.75; 500 brls do at $23.70; 500 brls do at $23.55; 1,000 brls do at $23.50; 500 brls do at $23.40; 500 brls do at $23.35; 250 brls do at $23.25; 500 brls do at $23.20; 500 brls do at $23.00; 500 brls do, seller the year, at $15.50; 200 tcs lard at $12.37½; 750 tcs do at $12.25; 750 tcs do, seller August, at $12.25; 500 tcs do, seller September, at $12.15; 10,000 lbs shoulders at 7⅝c; 10,000 lbs short ribs at 10c; 100,000 lbs do at 9⅞c.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. Shippers held off, leaving the market to local buyers, who took hold but sparingly. The receipts are light as compared with the shipments, and our city millers have plenty of orders on hand. Bran was quiet and easier. Sales were reported of 70 brls spring extras at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 675 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 50 brls rye at $5.85; 20 brls do at $5.75. Total, 1,015 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $15.00 on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good white winters	$5.75	@ 6.00
Choice do	6.50	@ 7.75
Red winters	5.25	@ 6.25
Good to choice spring extras	5.25	@ 5.75
Medium to fair do	5.00	@ 5.12½
Good to choice Minnesotas	5.50	@ 6.50
Patent do	7.00	@10.00
Fair to choice spring superfines	4.00	@ 4.75
Common do	3.50	@ 3.75
Rye flour	5.50	@ 5.90
Bran	15.00	@15.50

Wheat was quiet at nearly the same average of prices as yesterday, being very steady till near the close. There was very little demand, except from the short interest, who were not numerous, the attention of a great many parties who usually operate in wheat being called off to corn or oats. Liverpool and New York were quoted steady, but the last-named point closed dull. Receipts here were light as compared with shipments, and the prospect is that receipts will be small for some time to come, which tends to keep the market steady, though we have now about 1,200,000 bu in store of all grades. The new wheat is coming in more freely, and grades well. Seller August opened at $1.06⅛, advanced to $1.06⅜, and declined to $1.05⅝ at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.08@1.08½, closing nominally at $1.07⅝. Seller September sold at $1.03½@1.04¼. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.11½; No. 3 do at $1.01; and rejected do at 90½c. Minnesota wheat was nominal at $1.19 for No. 1, and $1.15 for No. 2. Red winter wheat was steady as below. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18¾; 42,200 bu do at $1.18½; 16,700 bu do at $1.18¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 400 bu rejected at 91c; 400 bu No. 1 red winter at $1.12½; 800 bu No. 2 do at $1.08¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 do at $1.02. Total, 62,900.

Corn was very active, and very much excited. The parties who control the market for this month (if not for next also) made a drive last evening, as reported in our latest, and followed it up this morning, causing an advance of 9c per bushel from the highest price paid on 'Change yesterday. They put the price up themselves, and bought rather large quantities before other people would take hold at the advanced figures. Then there was a rather spirited bidding for a time, due to the rumor that the clique would not accept orders for delivery on their own brokers, as they intended to deliver and avoid deliveries, by the ruse referred to above. This caused a few parties to buy, who had already supposed the deals to be covered, but the bulk of the purchases near the top of the market were made by the clique. The market for cash opened at 69c, advanced to 73c, and closed at about 72c, with no distinction between No. 2 and high mixed. Seller the month sold at 67½@70c in settlement, between outsiders, while the clique held their part of the deal at 71@73c. It is not improbable that the rumor above referred to was put out solely for the purpose of frightening the shorts into paying more than they would otherwise have been willing to do, as it is not likely that the trick would actually be played. There are not many members of the Board of Trade who would not consider themselves justified in appealing to the law to protect them in the matter of differences, if they were prevented from delivery on Friday, by the nonreceipt of grain from the clique agent till it was too late to redeliver it to him. And they would appeal successfully. Those who are usually well posted, stated it as their opinion that most of the July trades were cleared off the board to-day, leaving not many more shorts to be covered. Seller August advanced 1c in sympathy with July, and, in consequence of some uncertainty, that the ropes are laid for next month under the belief that most of the spare corn has already been attracted hither during the recent excitement. The August option opened at 62⅜c, advanced to 63c, and declined to 62⅜c, closing at 62⅛c. Seller September sold at 62@63c. Rejected closed at 60⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 73c; 34,000 bu do at 72½c; 10,000 bu do at 71½c; 106,200 bu do at 72c; 21,600 bu do at 71½c; 123,800 bu do at 71c; 20,000 bu do at 70½c; 272,000 bu do at 70c; 10,000 bu do at 69½c; 5,000 bu do at 69c; 7,200 bu rejected at 61c; 4,400 bu do at 60½c; 20,000 bu do at 60½c. Total, 924,200 bu.

Oats were in active demand and excited. The chief interest centered on this month's deliveries, the market for which averaged 5c higher than yesterday, under an actual scarcity. Cash oats were wanted by local dealers, and ostensibly for shipment, as the New York quotation offers a good profit even at present high prices. Our stocks here are reduced to almost nothing, and the many who omitted to fill in their July shorts till now, expecting the July premium to disappear by the end of the month, have been caught napping. Old No. 2 sold at 53½@54c, but there were afterwards free buyers at 55c, with none offered. New No. 2 sold early at 50c, and later at 51c. Seller the month sold at 52@53½c, closing at the outside. The more deferred options were ⅛@1c higher, but closed dull at inside quotations. Seller August sold at 36½@36⅝c; seller September at 34¼@34½c; and seller the year at 33½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,400 bu No. 2 at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53½c; 2,400 bu do at 53⅛c; 600 bu do new at 52c; 4,900 bu do at 50c; 600 bu by sample old white at 58c; 600 bu at 54½c; 1,200 bu do new at 49c; 2,400 bu do mixed at 43c, all on track. Total, 21,300 bu.

Rye was dull and 2c lower, buyers holding off under the prospect of a better supply. There was an urgent demand during the past two or three days for a few car-lots, to supply current necessities, but, that satisfied, buyers say they can now afford to wait a little while, till the new crop is more decidedly on the move. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu old No. 2 at 88c; 400 bu by sample at 83c, on track; and 800 bu do at 82c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was in better demand and 2@3c higher, the greatest strength being in new No. 2, seller September, which sold at $1.09@1.10½, closing at $1.10@1.10½; cash No. 2, or seller August, was wanted at $1.08, with little on the market at any figure; generally held at $1.09@1.10. No. 3 was firm at 95c; and rejected nominal at 80@85c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.08; 400 bu No. 3 at 95c; 800 bu by sample at $1.13; 800 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04; 400 bu at $1.00; 400 bu do at 98c. Total 4,400 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of the hog product from ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Oct. 28 to July 22, 1874, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to July 22, 1873:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, hams, and shoulders, lbs.
New York	167,705	120,700,030	270,727,009
Boston	34,638	6,995,987	34,889,103
Portland	3,725	9,731,699	7,872,146
Montreal	1,627	23,616,370	4,189,120
Philadelphia	6,111	5,906,012	6,979,503
Baltimore	6,142	10,877,910	7,351,785
New Orleans	1,005	1,711,850	213,890
Total Nov. 1, '73, to July 22, '74	220,923	158,889,939	292,792,465
Total all U. S. ports Nov. 1, '72, to July 22, '73	271,578	184,622,106	354,520,314
Decrease	50,655	25,732,167	61,727,849

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oct. 28 to July 22, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to July 22, 1873, is as follows:

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	54,315,600	44,184,600	10,131,000
Lard, lbs	184,622,106	158,889,939	25,732,167
Bacon, lbs	354,520,314	292,792,465	61,727,849
Total	593,458,020	492,867,004	100,591,016

LATEST.

Wheat was very quiet, in fact almost neglected. Prices were unchanged. Seller August sold at $1.05⅝@1.06, closing at the inside. Seller the month at $1.07⅝@1.08. Corn was quiet and weak on the Open Board, closing at 70c cash; 67@68c for July in settlement, and 61⅛c for August. After 4 o'clock a prominent ring operator appeared and bid prices up to 72c for cash, at which figure a considerable amount was sold. Seller August closed at 61½c. The market was rather unsettled at the close, with the last cash sale at 72c. Oats were quiet and steady at 53½c bid for seller the month, and 36⅛c seller August. Mess pork was quiet but stronger, closing at $23.00 seller August, and $23.25 seller September. Sales include 250 brls seller August at $23.00; 750 brls do seller Sptember at $23.25. Lard was stronger, selling (250 tcs) at $12.37½ cash.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at yesterday's advance. Quotable at $1.94.

BEANS—Were dull at $1.75@2.05 for mediums. The offerings are accumulating.

BUTTER—There were no special new features to note in connection with the butter market. Steadily fair activity is reported in the demand for table butter and the meagre offerings of choice are quickly absorbed at the quoted prices. There is also sufficient inquiry for low and medium grades to prevent any considerable accumulation. We report our list: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good grades, 20@23c; inferior to common, 14@18c.

BAGGING—In this market fair activity was apparent and prices were thoroughly sustained. The leading brands of grain bags are sold ahead of production, and as the "active season" in the grain bag trade is now about opening there is little room for doubt that higher prices will prevail. We quote: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, A, 32½c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag, 30c; Otter Creek, 30c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 57@59c.

BROOM CORN—Remains quiet. Following are quotations: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7@7½c; for good do, 6@6½c; good to choice stalk braid, 7c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A fair trade in cements was reported at the current prices. Stucco is quoted lower and rather quiet. Brick are in moderate demand. We quote: Michigan stucco, $2.25; New York stucco, $3.00@4.00; Utica and Louisville cements, $2.00; Akron cement, $1.80@2.00 per brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.00@6.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana, pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—Prices are unchanged, nor are the general features of the market essentially different from those noted for a week past. Stocks are not excessive, and are held with considerable firmness at the annexed range of prices: New York factory, 11@12c; Western do, 10@11c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—Dealers report no decided improvement in the demand, and no alteration in prices, which are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $9.50@10.00; Lackawanna, range, $9.00; Lackawanna, other sizes, $8.50; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50@8.00; Lick Run, $7.50; Brooks, [illegible] Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $4.50@4.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet. Following are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50; flour barrels, 48@53c; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.50; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce, staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do, bucked, $28.00@33.00; flour staves, $7.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 5½@6c.

EGGS—Were selling at 13@14c. Average sales at 13@13½c.

FISH—At the East a scarcity of both mackerel and cod is reported, and higher prices have been established. In this market no advance has taken place as yet, but an upward movement is imminent as stocks are very light and they can not be replenished at prices that will enable our jobbers to fill orders at current quotations. Lake fish are steady. Salmon are in good demand and firm. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: "The fish market has been active this week, with the arrivals of mackerel still few, on account of the continued foggy weather on the fishing grounds, while the mackerel still appear to be moving eastward and they do not school readily. The prices tend upward. Codfish are also in better demand and higher." We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.60@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.60; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; ocean-trout, ½ case, $9.25; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Quiet is still a feature of this market. Orders are numerous enough but the amounts are small, and aside from raisins, which are strong, the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, in boxes, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 12½@13½c; raisins, layers, $3.30@3.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $4.00@4.10; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—New York apples, extras, 13@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 10½@11½c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, halves, 11½@12½c; do mixed 10@10½c; blackberries, 18¼@19c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 38@40c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 18@19c; Chili walnuts, 17@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@11c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9c; African peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons were in fair request and firm. California pears are lower, owing to large receipts. Apples are dull, owing chiefly to the fact that a large portion of the offerings are unripe and worthless; very choice varieties bring 65@75c in boxes. Peaches are coming in freely, but are mostly of inferior quality, and sell slowly. Berries were firmer all round. We quote: Lemons—French, Messina, and Palermo, $9.00@11.50 per box; black raspberries (16 qts), per case, $2.50@2.75; red do, $2.50@3.50 per case; blackberries, in cases (24 qts), $2.20@3.00, outside for Lawton's; whortleberries, $2.50@3.25 per bu; cherries, $3.00 per bu; apples, 25@75c per box; do per brl, $3.00@4.00; plums, 75c@$1.50 per ½ bu; currants, $2.75@3.00 per bu; peaches, 40@75c per box; do, choice, per basket, $1.00; pears, $1.00@2.00; California pears, $6.00@7.00 per box; do plums, $5.50@6.50; tomatoes, 25@40c per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue to meet with a large demand, and the market displays great firmness, there being no sellers of refined at any concession from the quotations, while some are holding an ⅛c higher. The feeling in coffees is also very firm, and an advance is talked of. Sirups, molasses, and rice are moving freely at wellsustained rates. Other goods ruled quiet and steady. Quotations are as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36½@37c; O. G. Java, 34½@35c; Java, No. 2, 31@32c; choice plantation Caylon, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 25½@26c; choice do, 25¼@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25¼c; good do, 24@25½c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 21½@22½c; Singapore Java, 25½@25½c; Costa Rica fancy, 25¼@25½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10⅞c; do No. 2, 10¾c; B, 10½@10⅝c; extra C, 10¼@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10⅛c; yellow, C No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9⅛@9⅜c; prime do, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 8⅞@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9¼c; common do, 8@8½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 4⅞@5c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6⅛@6½c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6@6⅛c; white Russian, 5⅝@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Was rather quiet, while the offerings were fair, the reported receipts being 110 tons. Some grades of old hay are getting scarce, and are quoted firm. We quote: Timothy, prime, 17.50@18.00; No. 1, $16.50@17.00; No. 2, do, $14.50@15.00; mixed, $13.00@13.50; prime upland prairie, $9.50@10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2, or slough, $5.00@6.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $2.00@15.00; prairie, $6.00@9.50.

HIDES—The receipts continue light, though ample. Heavy hides are actually preferred. We quote: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured, light, 9½@9¾c; heavy do, 8½c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 15c; green kip, 9½@9¾c; veal kip, 11c; 11½c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were selling slowly at 10@30c for Western, and 25c for Eastern. The stocks here are light, but there are a good many poor hops in the country. A sample of new hops from Princeton, Ill., was shown to-day. They were of excellent quality. The crop is very far advanced, and the owners expect to have it ready for market by the 7th of August. The crop reports from Wisconsin are favorable, though rain is needed in some localities.

IRON AND STEEL—Were quiet and unchanged:

Iron	2 9-10	@3 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	4½	@5	rates
Plate iron, common tank	4½	@5½	rates
Norway iron	8½	@9	per lb
Norway nail-rods	9	@10c	per lb
German plow steel	9	@11c	per lb
Cast plow steel	11	@12c	per lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel		@21c	per lb
English tool steel	20	@23c	rates
English spring steel	9	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	11	@12	rates
Steel tire, ¼ in	8¾	@9c	per lb

LEATHER—Nothing new was developed in the leather market. There is no appearance of activity, and the quoted prices are not adhered to with any remarkable degree of firmness.

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 35@	37
Country harness	34@	36
Line city, per lb	38@	40
Kip, city, per lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.00
City upper, No. 1, per ft	25@	28
Country upper	22@	25
Collar, per ft	16@	20
Calf, city	1.15@	1.30
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	30

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market remains quiet. The orders coming forward are few in number, and generally for small lots. However, trade this month is up to the average. Prices are repeated:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 4x1 20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $23.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8¾@9c; lead pipe, 8½c; cut do, 8½c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 34c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 16c; B, 12½c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 14@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were dull at $3.62½ as the inside rate. Some dealers hold a less quantity than 100-keg lots at the outside rates: 23@60d, per keg, $3.62½@3.75; 8d and 9d do, $3.87½@4.00; 6d do, $4.12½@4.25; 4d do, $4.37½@4.50; 3d do, $5.12½@5.25; 3d do, fine, $6.62½@6.75; clinch, $5.12½@6.25.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady. Manila rope, per lb, 16@17c; sisal rope, 12½@13½c per lb; hemp sash cord, per lb, 18@23c; marline, per lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, per lb, 17@18c; oakum, per bale, $5.50@6.00; pitch, per brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, per brl, $4.75@5.00; rosin, $4.00@7.50 per brl.

OILS—Lard, linseed, whale, and turpentine were in good request, and were held at full prices. Carbon also was fairly firm. A steady market was noted for other oils. Following are the quotations: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 17c; do headlight, 175 deg., 19½c; extra winter lard, 93@95c; No. 1, 83@85c; No. 2, 73@75c; linseed, raw, 95@96c; do, boiled, $1.00@1.01; whale, 78@80c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bankoil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 95c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 44@46c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 16c; naphtha, common, 13½@14c.

POTATOES—The diminished receipts of the past day or two have enabled sellers to reduce the supply of small and almost worthless stock, and the market to-day is steadier for choice offerings. Sweet are quoted at $1.00 per box. We quote: New potatoes, good to choice, $1.50@4.00 per brl; poor do, $1.00@2.00.

POULTRY—The offerings of small chickens are large, and there is little demand. Turkeys are scarce. We quote: Turkeys, 10@11c; old and large spring chickens, $3.50@4.00; small springs, $1.75@3.00 per doz; ducks, $2.50.

SEEDS—Timothy was moderately active for cash and easier under large offerings. There is no demand for future. The quality of the crop is not definitely known, besides many buyers, remembering last season's experience, think it best to let options alone at least for the present. The offerings for future are not large. Clover was firm and in fair request. Mammoth sold at $7.00. Flax and other seeds were unchanged. Old timothy quotable at $2.60@2.70, outside for prime new; seller August or September, $3.00 asked; clover at $6.65@6.75; flax, $1.76; seller August, $1.70; millet, 40@60c; Hungarian, 45@60c; buckwheat, $1.10@1.30. Sales: 20 bags choice new timothy at $3.10; 125 bags good old do at $3.00; 232 bags do at $2.95; 180 bags at $2.85; 17 bags at $2.80; 116 bags at $2.78; 66 bags at $2.60; 45 bags clover at $6.75; 50 bags at $6.70; 1 car, to arrive next week, at $6.75; 10 bags mammoth at $7.00; 21 bags Hungarian at 60c; 166 bags millet at 50c.

SALT—Was active and steady as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.79; Canada, do, $1.80; ordinary coarse, 1.90; coarse diamond, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—Fair activity is still noticeable in the demand for teas and the market retains a steady tone: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 75c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@65c; common imperial, 45@50c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.00; common to good do, 45@75c; fair to good old, 50@65c; common do, 35@45c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There is considerable excitement in the tobacco market. The continuously dry weather has seriously damaged the growing crop, and in anticipation of a short supply, there has sprung up an active speculative demand, under which manufacturers' prices have advanced from 3 to 5c per lb. Jobbers' rates have also advanced 2@3c, and will no doubt go still higher. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 40@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 27@28c.

WOOD—Remains steady at the prices following: Beech, $7.00; maple, $8.00; hickory, $9.00; slabs, $5.00@5.50—delivered.

WOOL—Dealers report a fairly active trade. Eastern buyers are taking wool about as fast as it arrives, the fine grades taking the preference. The receipts are fair, though smaller than a week or more ago. The market is steady at the prices annexed:

Good to prime tub-washed	48@53c
Fine to good tub-washed	45@47c
Fine and medium washed fleece	42@44c
Coarse washed fleece	38@40c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@33c
Fine unwashed	27@30c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

We have still to note the absence of anything more than a moderate degree of activity in the market for domestic dry goods, but the quiet now, and for some time past, prevailing is by no means unusual feature of the market at this stage of the season, and is productive of no uneasiness on the part of jobbers. On the contrary there is a growing feeling that the fall trade will be active, healthy, and legitimate. This opinion is based upon the promising condition of the crops, and the well known depleted condition of the stocks in the hands of both interior dealers and city retailers. Prices remain firm and very steady, none of the articles enumerated in the list published below having been subjected to any quotable change since the date of our last review. Carpetings are dull, with prices leaning a little in buyers' favor, though the market is unchanged.

The Boston *Bulletin* speaks thus encouragingly of the "outlook":

"The outlook for dry goods is highly flattering. A year ago in September, when the interior trade had just begun to operate, the panic struck in, and from then until the 1st of January the effort of manufacturers, agents, jobbers and retailers was to clean out their stocks, and so successful were they, that, when the earliest customers came along, nothing of the previous season's goods was to be found, unless they were at the time seasonable, and offered as drives and inducements. Hence it is that at no previous opening of the autumn's trade were repacked goods so scarce as now. In the whole trade, from the smallest country store through all the grades of retailing establishments, to and including the jobbers, the first of this autumn's trade, instead of a call for a few odd new things to sprinkle in with the old goods, will be a demand for full lines. The usual one or two pieces of one or two colors now lengthens out to a box of well-assorted shades. The old meagre wants of a piece of low grade, a couple of pieces medium, and a small cut of high texture is now changed to a call for a full line of all the qualities in all shades of value."

Following are the prices current:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	11½c	Mackinaw	8½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11	Langley, standard	11
Atlantic D, 4-4	10	Langley, A	10½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9	Cabot A, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	9½
Indian Head, 7-8	9½	Warren A	10
Nashville	11	Lyman T	8½
Appleton A	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9
Adriatic	11	Agawam F, 4-4	8½
Wachusetts	11	Tremont, C C	8½
Stark A, 4-4	11	Valley	8½
Augusta	10	Empire State	8½
Gardner A	12	Swift River	8
Michigan A, 4-4	11½	Neponset	7½
Medford	10½	Nonpareil	7½
Macon	10½	Quaker	7
Mystic River	10	Granite, B	7
Broadway	9		

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	12½c	Continental C	11½c
Nashua R, 36-in	11	Bootts, R R	10½
Nashua O, 33-in	9½	Bootts M	11
Pepperell E, 40-in	11½	Naumkeag	9
Pepperell R, 36-in	10½	Shannon, AA	8½
Pepperell O, 33-in	10½	Newmarket A	9½
Pepperell N, 30-in	8½	Massachusetts B B	9½
Crescent	11	Great Falls M	10
Prescott X L	11	Great Falls S	9
Indian Orchard, A	11	Great Falls J	9½
Indian Orchard, C	9½	Nevada A	9
Indian Orchard, BB	8½	Massachusetts E	8¾
Indian Orchard, W	7½	Portsmouth P	6¾
Dwight Star, 4-4	11½	Mohawk	6
Dwight Star, 40-in	12½		

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	11c	Amoskeag	7½c
Merrimac D	9½	Freeman	8
Pacific	10	Mourning	9½
Hamilton	9½	Shirting	9½
Richmond	9½	Mallory Pink	10½
American	8½	Mallory Purple	9½
Sprague	9½	Manchester	9½
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	7
Garner	8½		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	9c	Middlesex	10c
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9½
Bates	11	Bairds	10
Amoskeag	11½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	12½c	Amoskeag, brown	10½c
Pemberton	11½	Indian Orchard	9½
Androscoggin	11½	Canoe	8½
Amoskeag	10½		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6½c	Garner, roll	7½c
Washington	6½	Warren	8½
Smithfield	6½	Lonsdale	7½

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	16c	Hope	11½c
New York Mills	18	Cabot	11
Utica Nonpariel	18	Senate, AA	11½
Wamsutta	18	Dwight Star	12½
Davol	15	Hallowell, Q	10
Pride of the West	18	Newmarket, C	10½
Langdon, GB	15½	Newmarket, H	9½
Fruit of the Loom	14½	Boott, H	9½
Lonsdale	13½	Boott, B	11½
Androscoggin, L	13½	Thorndike B	9½
Auburn, A	13½	Thorndike C	8½
New York Ids	13	Eagle, AA	10
Gem of the Spindle	12½	Green, H	8
Hill, 4-4	13½	Green, G	9
Blackstone, AA	12½	Vaughan XX	8½

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	27½c	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17c
Minnehaha, 7-8	23	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18
Amoskeag, ACA	26	Conestoga AA, 30-in	14
Amoskeag, A	21	Methuen, AA	20
Amoskeag, B	18	Falls A	13
Amoskeag, C	16	Manhattan	20
Amoskeag, D	14½	York, 32-inch	23½
Amoskeag, E	13½	York, 30-inch	19
Pearl River	24½	Thorndike, A	11½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	22	Swift River	10½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	19	Ocean	9½
Conestoga GM, 4-4	29	Pittsfield	7½

DENIMS.

York Blue	22c	Pearl River	21c
York stripe	22½	Nelson, IXL	17
Amoskeag	22½	Curtis	15
Columbian	20	Warren, AXA	18
Otis, AXA	18	Warren, BB	16
Otis, BB	16	Warren, CC	14
Otis, CC	14	Uncasville UCA	15
Beaver Creek, AA	17½	Warregan	13
Beaver Creek, BB	15½	Haymaker	12
Beaver Creek, CC	13½	Boston	10

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	19c	American, 6-3	12c
Amoskeag, 6-3	15	American, 3-3	11
Amoskeag, 3-3	14	Hamilton, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	11@12	Hamilton, 3-3	13
Uncasville, UCA	13@14		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Whittenton, A	15c	Newburn, B	15
Whittenton, B	12	Union, AA	15
Whittenton, XX	16	Union, BYB	15
Amoskeag	16	Union, A	14
Everett	15	Northwestern	14
Newburn, A	17		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpet Warps	25@32½c	Batts	9@30c
Twines	25@32½	Cotton Yarn	37½

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	70c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70c
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.32

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	.62½
Belgrade	.90	Union	.50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@29	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	88c	China matting 4-4	30c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	40	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	35		

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,930	6,116	511
Tuesday	2,842	7,298	500
Wednesday	3,000	15,000	700
Total	8,772	28,414	1,711
Same time last week	8,569	23,051	2,768
Week before last	10,648	26,948	1,839

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	987	4,303	200
Tuesday	1,245	6,031	....
Total	2,232	10,334	200

CATTLE—Not within the past fortnight has the cattle market displayed as much animation as was apparent to-day, and at no time during that period were as good prices obtainable. The favorable state of trade at the East and the continued moderate receipts induced a feeling of confidence among all classes of buyers, and holders found it an easy matter to sustain the advance of a ⅛@¼c established yesterday, while for desirable shipping grades there were buyers at a further slight advance. While the quality of the offerings was better than that of yesterday or the day before, it was scarcely up to the average of past seasons at a corresponding period, nor did it come up to the requirements of the trade. There were several transfers at $5.75@6.00, and a few at $6.25@6.50, but only an insignificant proportion of the offerings were good enough to command these figures, the bulk of the supply consisting of Texas cattle and half-fattened natives, for which $2.50@4.75 were the ruling rates. The day's business was accomplished at $2.00@6.50, with sales at $2.00@3.75 for through Texans; at $4.00@5.00 for corn-fed do; at $3.00@4.25 for stockers; at $2.50@4.50 for native butchering cattle; and at $4.75@6.50 for common to extra shipping beeves. The more important sales were 40 extra fat little Cherokee steers, averaging only 829 lbs, sold by Conger Bros. at $4.75; 194 head extra native steers, averaging 1,480 lbs, at $6.45, sold by Mitchell, Gridley & Co., at $6.45; and 16 head, averaging 1,448 lbs, sold by Nicols & Addems, at $6.50. But the best drove on sale to-day, if not the best seen in our market this season, was on sale by Wood Bros. The drove embraced 90 head,—every one of which was a pure white,—and averaged somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,650 lbs. They were held at $7.00, but probably an offer of $6.75 would have been accepted. The owner was the well known Logan County farmer, John D. Gillett. Mr. Gillett has a snug little farm of 11,000 acres, upon which, he informs us, he now has 800 head of cattle fully equal in quality to those offered for sale at the yards to-day. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.10@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	4.75@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	5.00@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.50@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
45	choice steers	1,409	$6.10
72	Texas steers	1,009	4.40
26	Texas steers	1,051	3.37½
20	Texas steers	974	3.62½
10	Texas steers	1,006	4.00
122	Texas steers	869	2.75
24	Texas steers	636	2.12½
16	fair steers	1,274	5.35
16	choice steers	1,310	6.00
29	extra steers	1,497	6.25
14	Texas cows	747	3.00
29	calves (Texas)	217	3.75
69	good steers	1,155	5.40
50	fair steers	1,205	4.75
19	fair steers	1,114	4.60
59	extra steers	1,535	6.45
114	extra steers	1,433	6.45
21	extra steers	1,503	6.45
30	good steers	1,349	5.75
14	good steers	1,299	5.75
49	good steers	1,396	5.70
17	Texas steers	1,209	4.60
17	good steers	1,218	5.40
16	extra steers	1,344	6.35
15	extra steers	1,478	6.35
40	Cherokee steers	829	4.75
102	choice steers	1,201	6.10
41	Texas cattle	771	2.50
52	fair steers	1,231	4.75
50	fair steers	1,208	4.75
68	Texas steers	1,011	4.00
29	medium steers	1,221	5.00
34	choice steers	1,296	6.00
16	extra steers	1,448	6.50
15	choice steers	1,360	6.05
17	medium steers	1,298	5.00
133	medium steers	1,172	4.70
18	medium steers	1,184	4.80
68	Texas cattle	1,080	3.50
52	Texas cattle	976	3.30
32	good steers	1,123	5.45
17	fair steers	1,209	4.80

HOGS—The fresh receipts amounted to about 15,000. This increase was altogether unexpected, and although there was no abatement in the demand, it early became apparent to sellers that lower prices would have to be accepted. Buyers asked 15@20c off, but finally compromised on 10c, at which reduction a liberal volume of sales was accomplished, the bulk of the offerings changing hands. The range of prices was the same as yesterday, viz., $6.50@7.25, but there was very little trading at a higher figure than $6.90, while the larger portion of the transfers were at $6.70@6.85. Conover & Hall sold 527 head (fed by D. H. Snyder, of Gibson, Ill.), averaging 265 lbs, at $7.25, and two or three carloads changed hands at $7.10@7.15, but, as previously stated, sales at over $6.90 were rare. A good many remained in the yards unsold at the close, and, should to-morrow's receipts be as liberal as those of to-day, sellers will have to make further concessions. We quote poor to common at $6.50@6.65, medium at $6.70@6.80, and good to extra at $6.85@7.15.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
527	265	$7.25	89	199	$6.70	56	250	[illegible]
51	186	6.90	54	234	7.15	84	181	[illegible]
63	165	6.70	30	257	6.80	89	174	[illegible]
141	170	6.70	33	165	6.70	38	207	[illegible]
23	199	6.70	33	248	6.80	77	174	[illegible]
47	186	6.65	46	182	6.70	64	218	[illegible]
22	185	6.65	51	200	6.75	64	197	[illegible]
80	170	6.90	35	206	6.70	56	201	[illegible]
86	175	6.90	28	160	6.35	38	228	[illegible]
61	200	6.80	58	225	6.80	46	217	[illegible]
101	173	6.65	45	234	6.90	47	249	[illegible]
102	176	6.75	54	264	6.75	45	175	[illegible]
76	159	6.70	48	243	6.75	56	229	[illegible]
49	282	6.95	69	188	6.75	39	196	[illegible]
66	190	6.95	74	169	7.00	56	250	[illegible]
39	202	6.95	86	183	6.75	60	254	[illegible]
37	192	6.90	54	194	6.70	24	168	[illegible]
53	265	6.90	61	191	6.70	29	223	[illegible]
63	199	6.75	51	219	7.00	52	207	[illegible]
59	227	6.75	50	254	6.90	57	194	[illegible]
97	199	6.70						

SHEEP—The demand was light at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to strictly choice. Lambs in some demand at $1.50@2.50 per head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]; total for the week, 8,213; market lively at strong yesterday's prices; not sufficient good stock offering to supply the demand; sales 900 Illinois steers, averaging 1,028@1,601 lbs, at $5.50@6.62½; 180 Missouri steers, averaging 895@1,390 lbs, at $5.15@5.50; 68 Indiana steers, averaging 1,076@1,443 lbs, at $4.85@4.90; 14 Kentucky steers, averaging 982@1,556 lbs, at $5.50@6.75; 82 Iowa steers, averaging 1,220 lbs, at $6.25; 150 Ohio steers, averaging 925@1,423 lbs, at $4.85@6.25; 174 Michigan steers, averaging 955@1,608 lbs, at $4.50@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,700; total for the week, 14,200; market lively at ¼c decline for all grades; Ohio sheep, averaging 72@94 lbs, at $3.00@4.75; Michigan sheep, averaging 72@94 lbs, at $3.25@4.75; Michigan sheep, averaging 80 lbs, at $3.35.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, 6,300 head; market slow for want of stock; prices higher; porkers, $6.90@7.00; heavy hogs, $7.25@7.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,000; mainly medium to good native steers. Market active and firm at ¼c advance from Monday. Native steers ranged from 11¼c to 12¾c; light Texans sold at 9½@10c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,380. Lambs ruled dull at 6½@8½c. Sheep firm at 4@6c.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,520; none offered alive; dressed quiet but firm at 9¼c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 29.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 46 cars; best, $6.00@6.50; medium, $5.75@6.00; common, $4.75@5.50; stockers, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, 21 cars; Yorkers, $7.00@7.25; Philadelphias, $7.50@7.75.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 35 cars; best, 5½@5¾c; medium, 4½@5c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—HOGS—Receipts, 710; firm and active; light, $5.00@6.50; bacon, $6.75@7.00; butchers', $7.00@7.25.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,410; firm; Texans, $2.00@3.75; natives, $3.25@6.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

LUMBER FREIGHTS

are unsettled. Lumber dealers offer $1.25 for Muskegon and $1.37½ for Ludington. No charters have been made yet. In addition to the regular lumber fleet, a number of the idle grain carriers in this port are offered. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: Manistee, $1.50; Muskegon and Grand Haven, $1.37½; Ludington, White Lake, and Pentwater, $1.50; Oconto, $1.75; Menominee, $1.50; Alpena, $1.37½.

The market was moderately active and easy. The offerings were liberal, but consisted principally of common grades and shingles. The latter were very dull and weak. The sellers claim that prices were steady, but refuse to report sales, for reasons known only to themselves. Following are the quotations: Good to choice mill-run strips and boards sold at $13.00@14.00; common to medium do, $9.00@12.00; coarse mixed cargoes, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.50@9.00.

AT THE YARDS.

There were no new features. Trade is very dull, but will probably pick up next month. Quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	21.00	....
First common siding	10.00	....
Second common siding	14.00	@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@.....
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards, outside for dry	10.50	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under	10.50	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@18.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	11.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ ....
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ [illegible]
A or Star	3.25	@ [illegible]
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	@ [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—11 a. m.—Flour, 25s@26s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 10s 6d@11s; spring, 9s 8d@10s 3d; white, 11s 3d@11s 6d; club, 11s 9d@12s 3d. Corn, 31s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 55s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8⅛@8¼d; middling Orleans, 8⅜d; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 6,700 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Cheese—61s 6d.

LONDON, July 29.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities, 1¼ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £76,000. Consols—for money, 92½@92⅝; account, 92⅝.

United States Securities—5-20s of '65, 109; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 104⅛; New York Central, 92; Erie, 30½; preferred, 47.

Tallow—42s@42s 3d.

Refined petroleum, 9½d.

Linseed oil, 27s 9d.

PARIS, July 29.—Rentes, 62f 80c.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 29.—The arrivals of domestic wool are still quite free, and prices have not varied materially, there being no particular pressure to buy or sell. The wants of most manufacturers are supplied for the present, and we are likely to have a quiet but steady market for some weeks to come. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 52@55c, including XXX and above; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 48@53c; combing and delaine selections at 55@60c, and there is a good demand for all available lots of this description; Kentucky combing sells at 45@46½c; and super and extra pulled at 42@55c; the supply of both super and X is very much reduced; in California wool there is no change; sales have ranged at 23@40c as to quality for shipping.

The New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—There was a moderate package distribution of cotton and woolen goods, prints, hosiery and wool-flannels. Jobbing branches continued inactive. Cotton goods unchanged; cotton-flannels in good demand; side-band prints active; Cocheco prints, 10@10½c. Side-bands—Freeman's side-bands, 9c, and Merrimack fancy prints, 9½c; Hamilton reps opened at 25c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29.—COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 17c; futures closed steady; sales, 18,000 bales, as follows: August, 16@16 3-32@16⅛c; September, 16 15-32@16½c; October, 16⅛c bid; November, 16 7-16@16 15-32c; December, 16 7-16@16 15-32c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 11,060 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.60@5.15; common to good, $5.30@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@6.15; white wheat extra, $6.15@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.45@6.90; St. Louis, $5.75@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts, 55,000 bu. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 341,000 bu; Western mixed, 78½@80c; Western yellow, 80@81c. Oats decidedly firmer and active; mixed Western, 75@76½c; white Western, 78@80c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm at 7⅞@8 7-16c. Molasses and rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm at 5c; refined easier at 11⅝@12c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 35@35½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 21@22½c.

LEATHER—Steady at 27@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 43@65c; choice tubbed, 57c; pulled, 35@53c; unwashed, 17@43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; new mess, $22.00. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 19@27c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@12½c.

WHISKY—1c higher, at $1.04.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake dull at 22½@23c, cash.

IRON—Scotch pig quiet at 33@40c; American dull at 26@32½c; Russia sheet, 13½c.

NAILS—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.13; No. 2 do, $1.14; seller August, $1.11; September, $1.07¼. Oats excited and higher; No. 2, 54@55c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 65c. Rye scarce and in better demand; No. 1, 90@92c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, seller August and September, $1.10.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3½c; to Oswego, 7c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 3,000 bu; flour, 600 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and better; new No. 1 red, $1.16; No. 2 red, $1.12. Corn firm; mixed, 72@73c. Oats nominal for old; new quiet at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24 cars; corn, 2 cars; oats, 3 cars.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra old, $1.41; new, $1.36½; amber, old, $1.16; new, $1.15. Corn dull and declined, at 69@70c. Oats dull and declined, at 70@72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 4,000; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fair and firm. Wheat fair and advanced; No. 2 white Wabash, new, $1.22; No. 3 do, $1.22; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1.23; extra do, $1.22; amber Michigan, new, $1.16¼; seller August, $1.16; September, $1.11¼.

1.19; No. 1 red, $1.21; new, $1.19; No. 2 do, $1.16; No. 3 do new, $1.08½; rejected red, $1.02; No. 1 amber Illinois, new, $1.26; No. 2 do, $1.15½; No. 1 white Kentucky, $1.38. Corn dull; high mixed, seller July, 66½c; low mixed, 66c; white, 70½c; no grade, 65c. Oats fair and advanced; No. 1, new, 54c; No. 2, spot, 51c; new, 52c; seller August, 37½c; Michigan, 57c; rejected, new, 45c.
FREIGHTS—Dull; to Oswego, 5½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 94,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $5.75@6.37½; choice, $6.50@7.50. Corn dull; mixed, 80c; yellow, 83c; white, 95c. Oats scarce and firmer at 75@80c. Bran dull and lower at 85@87½c.
HAY—Dull; choice new, $25.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at $24.50. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders, 8¾@8½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 9¾c; clear ribs, 12¼@12½c. Ham scarce at 16@17c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce, 13½c; keg, 14½c.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—No sales.
WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, $1.00; choice Cincinnati, $1.02.
COFFEE—Quiet; ordinary to prime, 19½@23½c.
CORN MEAL—Dull and lower; held at $4.25.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., July 29.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged at 16¼c.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fair and firm; red, $1.07@1.08; white, $1.20@1.25. Corn steady; mixed, 66@68. Oats steady; new, 50@55c; old dull at 57@65c. Rye dull and nominal at ... Barley—85c to arrive.
...—Unchanged.
...—Dull and declined at 11c.
BUTTER—Good demand at full prices for choice.
CHEESE—Fair and firm at 12@12½c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $23.50@24.00. Lard scarce and firm; summer, 12c; kettle, 14@14½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 7½@7¾c spot; buyer August; clear rib, 10½c spot; 10½c buyer August; clear held at 10½c. Bacon fair and firm; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 12c.
WHISKY—Demand good at full prices, at 97c.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; superfine $3.50@4.23; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6.00@7.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do, $6.50@7.50. Wheat in improved demand; new red Western, $1.28@1.30; amber Western and State, $1.29@1.30; white, $1.50. Rye in improved demand; new State and Western, 93@95c. Corn less active; yellow, 82@83c; Western mixed, 81c. Oats dull; white, 75@78c; light mixed, 72@73c.
BUTTER—Fairly active; Western, 22@25c; fair to good, 17@19c.
CHEESE—Firm; Western, 12@12½c; half-skins, 10@12c.
EGGS—Quiet; Western, fresh, 19@20c.
PROVISIONS—Excited. Mess pork, $22.00@23.00. Hams, in pickle, 14@14½c. Beef hams, 23@27c. Lard, 13½@14c.
PETROLEUM—Refined easier at 11½@12c; crude nominal at 8¾@8½c, in barrels; 4¼@4½c in bulk.
WHISKY—Held at $1.02 for Western in iron.

BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western, $1.20@1.38; amber Western, $1.30@1.37. Corn dull; Southern yellow, 85c; Western mixed 78c. Oats active and higher; Western mixed, 60c; do white, 62c. Rye dull at 80@85c.
PROVISIONS—Strong. Pork nominal; mess, $23.50@24.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 11c. Bacon fairly active; shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib sides, 12c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@17½c. Lard firm and scarce; refined, 13½c.
WESTERN BUTTER—Firmer, higher, and scarce at ...
COFFEE—Quiet and nominal; fair to prime Rio, 20@22c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Firmer and higher at $1.02.

MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS, July 29.—COTTON—Firm; middling uplands nominal at 16½c, but held higher; receipts, 10 bales; shipments, 405 bales; stock, 8,310 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal dull and easy. Corn, market bare. Oats dull and drooping at 60c.
HAY AND BRAN—Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, July 29.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower at 16c.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat, corn, and oats quiet and unchanged. Rye, 80c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $24.00. Others unchanged.
WHISKY—97c.

ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, July 29.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat lower; No. 3 fall, $1.10; No. 2 red, $1.15. Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 59@60c, elevators. Oats—Lower; No. 2, 42@43c, elevators. Rye—Higher; No. 2, 72c.
WHISKY—Firm at 98c.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $23.50@24.00 cash; $18.75 seller the year. Bulk meats quiet and firm. Bacon strong; shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 11½c; Lard firm; refined, 12½c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive; sales of 1,000 bu Sheboygan at $1.28. Corn dull; No. 2, 76c; high mixed, 71c. Oats scarce; No. 1 Chicago, 65c.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady and quiet.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

What the Insects Have Done for Minnesota—Where They Propose to Operate Next Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—The locusts settled down yesterday upon St. Peter and vicinity completing their occupancy of Nicolet County, which lies within the great bend of the Minnesota River. In that county they have destroyed about one-sixth of the oats, and one-twentieth of the wheat. In Sibley County, next north, the damage done is much greater. This is by the swarms which come from the Far Northwest, and which have deposited their eggs, so that the hopper region of next year can be already mapped as including Sibley, Nicolet, and Renville counties, and so on up the Minnesota and the Red River, a strip of country from 20 to 30 miles wide, and over 250 miles long, but except in the counties named, very thinly settled, and oats and vegetables are the principal crops. The southwest counties, which were affected last year and this, are now cleared of the pests, which left there no eggs. Small swarms have made their way down the Minnesota, and are seen in the neighborhood of the Mississippi.

OMAHA, July 29.—The heavy wind and storm of Saturday night fortunately blew the grasshoppers out of the State, and much produce that had been given up will be saved.

RELIGIOUS.

Davenport (Ia.) District Camp-Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 29.—The fifth annual camp-meeting of the Davenport District Camp-Meeting Association will be held on their grounds at Comanche, Ia., from Aug. 14 to 21. Tents with water-proof roofs, 14x20 feet, will be furnished for $5 for the meeting, if ordered before Aug. 10, and ground for tenting will be provided for those bringing tents. Supplies of all kinds for tent-holders can be obtained at reasonable rates. A good boarding-tent will furnish meals for the time of the meeting at the rate of 75 cents per day, and for less time for $1 per day. All passenger trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will stop at Comanche to take and leave passengers; also the packets of the ... line, making the grounds easy of access. The grounds are pronounced unequaled for shade, water, and every desirable particular in a camp-ground.

PRIVATE BANK SUSPENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—The Security Banking Company, doing business at No. 819 Chestnut street, to-day closed its office and suspended operations. It will be remembered that when Mr. Harrison Grambo suspended last year he made arrangements with the majority of his creditors to start business again, he giving them bonds to pay 60 per cent of his debts. Several creditors refused to accept these terms, and one of them, a Mr. Gerrish, commenced suit against him to recover $1,200 which he had given Mr. Grambo to invest before the suspension. Mr. Gerrish won his suit, getting judgment for the whole amount with interest. The establishment was fitted up most elaborately, and Grambo had recommenced business but a short time. Nothing is known as to how much is the entire amount of his indebtedness, but report places it at a very high figure.

A Worcester Rat Story.

This story is from the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette: "Messrs. Clark, Sawyer & Co., of this city, were much annoyed by the depredations of a colony of large gray wharf-rats, which were probably imported in crates of crockery. Some days since they set a trap for them, the trap being of wire, in shape of a hemisphere, and holding a peck or more. Next morning, on going to the trap, it was found entirely filled with bits of straw and paper, which littered the floor of the room so full that nothing else could be seen. On examination, however, six large rats were discovered in the trap, and it was apparent that after they were captured those outside had thus filled the trap for the purpose of concealing them. The parties in the store suspected a trick, and the trap was cleaned and reset, and all the litter was removed from the floor and piled at one end of the room. The next morning five more rats were found in the trap, and it was packed full of rubbish as before. The straw and paper were broken into small fragments, and it was apparent that the rats had gathered it and crowded it through the openings in the trap until it was full, and the captured ones were entirely concealed."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COURT-HOUSE ARCHITECTS.

The one sole topic of conversation at the City-Hall yesterday was the editorial in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, which utterly crumpled up and flung in the waste-paper basket so much of the record of last Monday's Council meeting as related to the election of the Irish and German architects. How hard the sledge-hammer blow given by the article had told upon the hopes of the friends of Messrs. Egan and Karls was too clearly depicted in their countenances to require the obtaining of their opinions on the article. Several of them

AFFECTED TO POOH-POOH THE IDEA,

but when the news came that the County Board had laid over the Court-House matter for a month, they were fain to acknowledge that the purport of the editorial was much more serious than they were willing to confess. A TRIBUNE reporter made the editorial the subject matter of questioning to several of the city officials. The first official approached was

CAPT. PRINDIVILLE,

President of the Board of Public Works. This gentleman, who is always both prompt, frank, and clear-headed in any statements he makes, at once said that he had read the article with much interest, and that he had no doubt it set forth the facts in the case. He did not wish to criticise the action of the Council, but at the same time it was undoubted that the Board had the power to appoint the architects if necessary. The next official interviewed was

CITY-ATTORNEY JAMIESON,

who, however, declined to give an opinion in the matter. Corporation Counsel Norton was not in, but his able assistant,

MR. MUNN,

was, and he at once stated that he had read the editorial, and he considered the point it urged as well taken. He had always thought it strange that the City Council undertook to appoint the architects when it was made so clear by law that the power lay out of their hands. While Mr. Munn and the reporter were conversing,

ALD. RICHARDSON

entered the room with a slip of paper in his hand, which contained the gist of an argument he had prepared against the ground taken by THE TRIBUNE. He stated that the law quoted at length in THE TRIBUNE editorial was passed in 1863, and had been, in fact, repealed by another passed in 1867. By reference to Tuley's "Laws and Ordinances of the City of Chicago," Chap. 4, Sec. 15, Page 410, the words were found and read: "The Common Council of the City of Chicago shall have power, by ordinance . . . to purchase grounds and erect thereon a City Hall," etc. "There," said Ald. Richardson, "to purchase grounds and erect," with a tremendous emphasis on the last word. In the Alderman's opinion, and in the opinion of Mr. Richardson, advocate, this last word was inserted clearly with the intention of removing all power from the Board of Public Works, and vesting it in the Council, including, of course, the selection of architects. Mr. Munn the while smiled knowingly, and shook his head in a very doubtful manner. He thought that such was not the meaning of the law, although of course many would like to read it in that way. Then Mr. Munn called the Alderman's attention to the two little words "by ordinance," which he repeated slowly and deliberately until of a sudden the Alderman's face lit up with the discovery. "That is so," the latter said; "the law does say by ordinance, and the ballot vote of Monday night has gone up. Hasn't it?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Munn.

"And now the vote will have to be taken by yeas and nays?" queried the Alderman.

"Exactly," responded Mr. Munn, adding, "and I think under those circumstances the vote will hardly be the same as that of Monday evening."

The Alderman arose and left the room, a sadder and a wiser man, and with the highest possible opinion of that editorial, and of the Assistant Corporation Counsel's astuteness.

When he had gone Mr. Munn told the reporter that he wanted him to understand that the opinion with regard to the power's still being vested in the Board of Public Works he might possibly alter at a future date, but that at first blush the opinion he had already stated he believed to be the correct one.

Out on Adams street the reporter found

MR. MELCH,

ex-Corporation Attorney, who was surrounded by a knot of anxious Aldermen beseeching him for an opinion on the topic of the day. Like everybody else in the vicinity, he had read the editorial in THE TRIBUNE with which he agreed in every particular. He held that notwithstanding all that might be urged to the contrary, the Board of Public Works still had the sole charge and superintendence of the construction of city structures. The clause defining the power of the Board had not been repealed by the clause already quoted from the law of 1867. He did not think that the action of the Council on Monday night amounted to a row of pins. Even if it did, the voting by ballot was informal. The appointments, if the Council could make them, ought to be made by ordinance.

The discomfiture of the Aldermen was complete, and without exception they decided that it was a mistake not to elect Boyington, a thing which will certainly be done if the Council persists in making the appointments.

The general tone of conversation on THE TRIBUNE editorial, late in the afternoon, showed that even those who had evidently gone it blind on Egan and Karls were glad that an opportunity was afforded them of remedying their error. Everybody was agreed that an election with the "Aye" or "No" recorded in black and white against each Alderman would produce a result widely different from that of last Monday evening. In the meantime it will be wise for the Mayor to obtain the opinion of the law department on the matter in time to save the City Council from trespassing upon the bailiwick of Messrs. Prindiville, Thompson, and Wahl. In fact, it is understood that City Attorney Jamieson is preparing an opinion which he will probably submit to-day.

INSURANCE NEWS.

THE NATIONAL OF HANNIBAL.

The public has been warned at numberless times to beware of the agents that swarm the city soliciting insurance. It is a well-known fact that a large number of these persons are bummers, dead-beats, and swindlers, who cannot make a living in any respectable way. Still people will give them their insurance, whether they know them or not, only to find out, in case of fire, that they have fallen into the hands of unscrupulous scalpers. Any one who insures his property should see to it that the agent, as well as the company, is known to be responsible. There are many agents who pretend to represent companies that have gone out of existence, or that never existed, and this sort of swindling is not found out until a fire occurs. In this way a large number of the poor people who lived on Third and Fourth avenues and have been burned out by the fire on the 14th have been taken in. They had insured their property, through agents whom they did not know, in the National Insurance Company of Hannibal. This Company was formerly represented in this city by Snyder & Asay, but they have given up the agency since last New Year. These gentlemen claim that the Company had notified them at that time that it was insolvent, but that they omitted to make the matter public for fear it might hurt them. The victims who applied to this agency were told to go to Dr. Wise, who has an office at 130 La Salle street, who now represented the Company. Dr. Wise told the insured that he had nothing to do with the Company, which was insolvent, but that he represented a number of the stockholders in the concern, who had not yet paid up all their stock, and who would like to get rid of their indebtedness by settling with the parties burned out in the late fire; but, as the amount lost in the fire amounts to nearly $20,000, he could pay no more than 25 per cent. If they were satisfied with this sum, he would take their papers and proofs, and send them to the stockholders.

It has been ascertained that the Company has done no business since January, and that it has no assets; still, it has not gone into bankruptcy, and the insured were left in ignorance of its insolvency. Snyder & Asay are not entirely blameless in this matter, as they should have made known the fact that they threw up the agency on account of the insolvency of the Company. A number of the victims have engaged Mr. Philip Stein to prosecute their claims, and legal steps will be immediately taken.

THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held another meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking more effective measures in regard to preventing fires in this city, as requested by the National Board. The only important measures adopted were resolutions to the effect that the height of parapet walls between buildings must be 3 feet; in case of a falling short, 15 cents will be charged.

Manufacturing establishments must have watchmen with watch-clocks, or else 50 cents will be added to the insurance.

All ordinary storage warehouses must have iron shutters on all outside openings, front and rear.

These resolutions will go into effect Oct. 1 for buildings already insured. On new buildings not yet rated, they go into effect at once.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.

The following is the report of the Special Committee of the National Board of Underwriters appointed to visit the city, and examine into the organization, etc., of its Fire Department. It was submitted to the Board a couple of weeks ago. THE TRIBUNE published its substance ten days ago, but it is worth publication in full.

The Chicago Fire Department is under the control of four persons, three of whom are elected by the people, and styled "Commissioners of Police and Fire." The remaining one is appointed by the authorities on the nomination of the local Board of Underwriters. As police matters are deemed of the greatest importance, not less than five-sixths of the time of the Board is given to them—the remaining one-sixth to the interests of the Fire Department; and the general impression is, that the Board is managed on a political basis, and our observations through the Department confirm this view.

There is no question that the Fire Department is neglected by the Board. The whole responsibility is thrown on the Chief Marshal, while he is without authority to act. All appointments and promotions are recommended by the Chief and confirmed by the Board; and as the appointments are mainly made for political services, the Chief is besieged by politicians in behalf of their friends, and prevented from giving the necessary attention to the details of the Fire Department which discipline requires. The Fire Wardens are also required to report to him daily. Should a complaint be entered against a citizen, he is subject to the same political importunities from the friends of the accused party. The Chief Marshal purchases all supplies and superintends the delivery of the same. In fact, he does the work of the whole department, clerical, financial, and practical. Such a principle of organization would be very well in a small town but for a city such as Chicago, with its immense territory and large Fire Department, it will not answer; there should be a separate Board of Fire Commissioners organized, who could be held responsible for their acts. The Chief could then be relieved from all burdens except the great one for which he is appointed, viz., to see that the rules governing the department are strictly enforced, the apparatus kept in complete working order, the houses properly conditioned, and reserve supplies kept on hand so as to be available in time of great disaster.

The discipline of the department is bad, no attempt at order being made. Although there is a complement of men about the houses, and the engines and horses are clean, yet when a stranger approaches an engine-house he finds the men sitting or lounging about the front doors, or on benches and chairs on the sidewalks, some sleeping and others smoking. The men are dressed in blue flannel shirts and pantaloons—no coats. There is no badge by which an officer can be distinguished; he is dressed and acts exactly like one of the men. The position of an officer does not seem to be appreciated by the heads of the department, consequently the men do not show any respect to the superior, or any readiness to obey his orders. Even a high official of the department enters, the men take no notice of him whatever, never offering to salute or recognize his position. No system of street patrol exists, the men are not obliged to account for their time, and no company or other drill is ever practiced. There is excellent material in this department, if properly handled, but it is useless without the thorough organization and *esprit de corps* produced by wholesome discipline.

The fire-alarm telegraph works very well, the machinery being in good condition, but a dangerous feature is that the wires are fastened to the roofs of buildings. This should be altered at once, and the wires placed on poles. The supply of water is very good, most of the hydrants showing about 25 pounds pressure, although there are some places where the pressure is not so great, the pipes being smaller. The small pipes are, however, being replaced by larger ones very rapidly. The streets of Chicago are regular and of good width, and it ought to be an extraordinary fire that would cross them. The buildings in the business portion of the city seem to be very well constructed. There are not many Mansard roofs, but the immense territory covered with frame structures make the city very inflammable.

The system of Fire Wardens, to whom is intrusted the inspection of buildings, does not work satisfactorily, politics interfering with their duties. The lumber district of Chicago is a dangerous locality, immense piles of lumber extend as far as the eye can reach, and all are piled so as to admit the air, thus making good conductors for fire. The investigation into the origin of fires, one of the most important under a city government, if honestly administered, has been entirely neglected, no person being charged with investigation into the cause of fires. There is no doubt that a great many fires in Chicago are of incendiary origin, yet without a proper officer to take cognizance of such fires the incendiary can pursue his nefarious business in safety.

The City of Chicago is liable to a large conflagration at any time. First, from the inflammable material of which most of the city is constructed, and the reckless manner in which buildings are put up, and light material stored; second, from its natural situation on flat ground, without protection from the gales that sweep with such violence from the prairie on one side and the lake on the other side.

The city should have a Fire Department equal to any emergency, which it is far from having. Its plan of organization is entirely defective; its discipline nothing. It should be governed by a Board of Commissioners, to be selected from that class of its citizens who have the interest of the whole people at heart, and who would reorganize it irrespective of politics, and on sound principles of discipline and efficiency,—holding their subordinates individually responsible for their acts.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

The first business was the special order, the further consideration of the Court-House architect question, one architect having already been elected.

Commissioner Crawford said that inasmuch as no official notice had been received of the action of the Common Council, and as THE TRIBUNE had raised the question as to whether the Council could legally take action, he would move that further consideration of the subject be postponed until the first Monday in September next. The motion prevailed unanimously.

A communication was received from the County Treasurer, as follows:

George M. Bogue, Esq., Chairman Finance Committee:
SIR: In answer to your note, I have the honor to state that the General Fund was this morning overdrawn to the amount of $30,065.07, over and above moneys diverted from other funds to this fund. The law paying jurors $2 per day, for which no provision was made, will create a deficiency of from $75,000 to $80,000, and the want of labor consequent upon the depression of business has largely increased the expenses in the Poor Department, and in all human probability the coming winter will create a demand on your charity greater than ever before known. For these reasons your attention is called to the necessity of meeting these demands. Respectfully,
H. B. MILLER, County Treasurer.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A large number of proposals for furnishing wood and coal to the county were opened and referred to the Committee on Public Service. The proposals range from $5.35 to $6.85 per cord for beech wood; Wilmington coal, from $3.85 to $5.10; Brier Hill coal, $6.50 to $7.00; hard coal, $8.50 to $9.75. The cause of variation in price is owing to the difference in distance of the places of delivery.

The contract for constructing the water reservoir at the Insane Asylum was awarded to N. Gerter at $1,393.

A salary of $1,200 a year was voted to the clerk of the jail.

The Board adjourned until Monday next at 2 p. m.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

MORE INCENDIARISM.

Another clear case of incendiarism came to the surface last evening. At 8:15 o'clock an employe in one of the numerous shops in Holmes & Piatt's large block, on the southeast corner of Lake and Jefferson streets, saw a man hurriedly rush out of the door on the first floor and disappear around the corner. He did not give the matter any serious attention for a moment, but when he saw flames breaking out in the rear portion of the floor, he knew that the place had been fired, and quickly gave the alarm, which was telegraphed from Box 514 at 8:20. The damage to the building and contents was slight; $200 will probably cover it. The police were notified of the occurrence.

Had the fiendish attempt succeeded a large and very destructive conflagration must have ensued; for the block is a very large four-story brick, and, besides being filled with combustible material of all kinds, adjoins many other inflammable structures.

Engine No. 17, the Williams, is on the block opposite, but was absent in answer to the alarm from Box 10. This fact the incendiary was no doubt well aware of, and took advantage of it. The necessities of the time demand the utmost vigilance on the part of citizens as well as police. That there are incendiaries in our midst is certain, but whether organized or not is difficult to tell.

AN ENGINE WRECKED.

About 8 o'clock last evening Engine No. 21, manned by a colored company under Capt. Kinnon, was wrecked at the corner of Quincy and Clark streets, and the driver, Thomas H. Sutton, and the horses, had a narrow escape from death. On the opposite side of the street from the Pacific Hotel there is a deep hole or building excavation. The steamer was answering the alarm of fire from Box 10, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and when in front of the hotel entrance, running northward, the right snap attached to the bit broke. Sutton holloed "Whoa!" and pulled on the other rein. The team turned abruptly to the left, and plunged off at the end of the wooden sidewalk into the hole. Fortunately a fire-hydrant at the spot stopped the engine from going after the horses. Sutton was thrown headlong by the concussion, but alighted between the animals and escaped without a scratch, as did the horses. The forward truck of the engine was wrenched from its place, and other slight damage was done the machine. Ropes were procured, and the engine drawn from the place and taken to the shop of the Babcock Manufacturing Company for repair. The machine is the new Cole engine, recently tried at the foot of Adams street. No. 21 is the same company which lost an engine on Fourth avenue during the late great fire, and its members are feeling very blue over this last misfortune.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in a two-story frame building, No. 1143 Milwaukee avenue, owned and occupied by Henry Glabee as a blacksmith-shop and dwelling. The fire communicated to three adjoining buildings, and all were destroyed. Glabee's loss is $1,000; no insurance. No. 1139 was a two-story frame, owned by Lawrence Goodyear, and occupied by Henry Phillipps as a boot and shoe store. Loss on building, $1,000; insured for a similar amount in the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Loss on stock, $300; no insurance. No. 1147 was a two-story brick building, owned by John Landwehr, and occupied by Adolph Limke as a drug-store. Loss on building, $1,500; insurance unknown. Loss on stock, $500; no insurance. A frame barn in the rear of No. 1147 was also burned. The owner is absent in the country. No. 1242 was damaged to the extent of $100. It was occupied by Fred Waskow as a grocery and saloon; fully insured.

The origin of the fire was a defective flue.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS.

A meeting of the ladies of Chicago was called at Mrs. C. Leonard's yesterday afternoon to form a society whose object should be to create a home for homeless women.

After a few opening remarks by Cynthia Leonard, stating the object which called them together, that lady was elected President and Mrs. M. D. Wynkoop Secretary.

MRS. B. FRANKLAND

was then called upon to address the meeting, who said:

"My husband, whose work was mostly among seamen, had long seen the necessity of a man's home. I helped him in his labors, and as I was working so hard to take care of poor forlorn men I would pass a woman on the street and not dare to speak to her. My two little girls were taken sick and both died. As I watched my little babes at night I looked out of the window, and sometimes saw young girls on the street intoxicated, who were dragged along by men, and then I thought we needed a home for homeless women as well as for homeless men. After the death of my children I visited the houses where these poor creatures were. I was never insulted, and never told to go away. A Judge and Justice of this city said to me: 'We frequently take their last dollar. If the Christian ladies would only go to work and provide homes and employment for these poor creatures, they would reclaim many. Whenever I have taken one to the homes provided for them in Chicago, they always say, "We are full; there is no room for them."'"

MRS. SMITH,

of St. Louis, said: "I once visited one house of ill-fame in St. Louis, and inquired of its mistress why she kept such an establishment. She replied: 'I do it for money. I would close my house if I had any other way of making a livelihood. The girls, too, would reform if they had any other way to earn a living.' This woman has since reformed, and is now earning an honest living."

It was then proposed to select a name for the Society, and after some deliberation the "Society of Good Samaritans" was chosen as the name by which it is to be known.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

was next in order, which was as follows:

President—Cynthia Leonard.
Secretary—Mrs. Chisholm.
Treasurer—Mrs. Tuttle.
Executive Committee—Mrs. G. A. Springer, Mrs. G. Loomis, Mrs. Ann L. Barnet, of Blockport, Mrs. E. B. Russell, Mrs. S. M. Bumstead, Mrs. L. M. Ingraham, Mrs. Dr. Sherwood, Miss McLane, Mrs. R. W. Scott Briggs, Mrs. W. Billings, Mrs. L. F. Barnum, Mrs. M. E. Hicks, Mrs. S. Landers, Mrs. S. Deal, Mrs. S. M. Higgins, Mrs. M. D. Wynkoop, Mrs. S. D. Moore, of Englewood, and Mrs. Charlotte Smith, editor of the *Inland Monthly*, St. Louis.
Chairman of the Executive Committee—Mrs. B. Frankland.
Finance Committee—Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. Loomis, and Mrs. Ingraham.
Chairman of Finance Committee—Mrs. Wynkoop.
Committee on Shelter—Mrs. Frankland, Mrs. Ingraham, and Miss McLane.
Committee to Solicit Books for Library—Mrs. Deal, Mrs. Hicks, and Mrs. Barnum.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the object of the meeting is to open, at the earliest moment, a shelter for the immediate relief of homeless women.

Resolved, That we have a soup-house, library and reading-room, employment-bureau, strangers' lodgings, and an industrial home.

Resolved, That we request all churches, Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant, and all other societies, to appoint a committee to co-operate with us.

Resolved, That our committees form themselves into a Good Samaritan Society to work for all women who need help.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at Mrs. Leonard's, 508 Fulton street, next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CRIMINAL.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday disposed of the following offenders: Albert Shadigg, vagrancy, $25; Margaret Shelly, drunk and disorderly, $10; and Pat Williams, drunk and disorderly, $5.

Charles Kammer was sent to the Bridewell yesterday by Justice Boyden for stealing a box of cigars from H. W. Scoville, at No. 856 State street. He will remain there for thirty days, unless some unforeseen influence can liberate him.

A professional burglar, named Edward Yates, was arrested by Officer Blood yesterday in an attempt to enter the saloon of Borey & Howe, No. 449 Randolph street. Justice Scully yesterday bound him over to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

William Smith, who in a free fight last Tuesday morning at about 2 o'clock, in a saloon at No. 382 South Clark street, bit off the ear of John Gallagher, a discharged soldier, was before Justice Boyden yesterday to answer to the charge of mayhem, and a continuance was granted under $700 bail till Saturday.

Four youthful thieves, named Frank and John Edgar, William Murphy, and Philip Lynch, all of them being under 14 years of age, were brought before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and fined $3 each, for stealing a quantity of pistols and knives from the hardware store of E. C. Schaedel, 803 West Lake street.

John Murphy stole, it is alleged, a set of furs, Tuesday, from Maria Boyle, at No. 1002 Wabash avenue. He was arrested by Officer Shippy, and yesterday, on being presented to Justice Boyden, he pleaded guilty, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500.

Justice Boyden disposed of the following offenders yesterday: John Milison, disorderly, $25; William Summerfeld, disorderly, $15, and thirty days to the House of Correction; Charles Hanna, disorderly and resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, $15; Julia Cropper, drunk, $10; Margaret Deccles, disorderly, $10; J. M. Reason, disorderly, $10; James Forney, disorderly, $6, and John Washington, drunk and disorderly, $7.

George Williamson and Martin Mann got into a dispute at their lodgings, No. 145 Archer avenue, Tuesday night, regarding work, when the former drew a revolver and fired it at the latter, the shot taking effect in the head and wounding him slightly. Sergt. Fitzpatrick arrested Williamson and locked him up in the Twenty-second Street Station. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Boyden, who continued the hearing of the case till to-day under $1,000 bail.

Charles Gould and his wife, both colored, became involved in a drunken quarrel Tuesday evening at No. 415 South Clark street, when the former put a sudden end to it by cutting an ugly gash across the cheek of the latter. Officer Londergan arrested them and locked them up in the Armory. Yesterday morning Gould was brought before Justice Boyden, who, after hearing the evidence connected with the affair, held him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000.

John Helmuth, an ex-policeman, was before Justice Kaufmann yesterday on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, as a party of young people were returning home from a dance, they were accosted by Helmuth in front of his house, on Church street, and informed that unless they made less noise and racket he would fire his revolver into the party. One of the young ladies replied to his insulting threat to "fire away." At this he deliberately drew his pistol and shot into the crowd. He was arrested and held by the Justice for his appearance today under $800 bonds.

Eugene Miller is the name of one of those thriving confidence operators who at present infest the city. He works for William Langley, better known as "Appetite Bill." Yesterday Miller got away with $80 in currency belonging to a man named John McCarthy, by roping him into No. 204 State street, and there coming the lottery-swindle on him. Office Foley was called in and demanded an unconditional return of McCarthy's stamps. Miller tried "hush" money on Foley, but it was useless. The money was returned, Miller arrested, and brought before Justices Boyden, who fined him $30, and in addition thereto sentenced him to the Bridewell for sixty days. Miller appealed to the Criminal Court, and "Appetite Bill" went on his appeal-bond.

Justice Boyden's police docket contained the following entry yesterday: "Ryan Swart, drunk and disorderly; name of complainant, Thomas Foley; officer who made the arrest, F. Guernsey." Swart is a Hollander, 25 years of age, single, and by occupation an engineer. Mr. Swart, in order to make a certainty that his case should receive notice this morning, called yesterday on the reporter and requested him, in writing up his misdoings, to change his name to something else. In order to oblige the gentleman the name of Swart will be dropped from this statement of his disorderly conduct, and for convenience the name of Ryan will be inserted instead. Tuesday afternoon Ryan got drunk, and wandered in to Foley's billiard room on Clark street, and, comfortably seating himself, became an interested spectator of a three ball game, making several suggestions as to a sure carom, etc. Finally, overcome by his too frequent drinks during the afternoon, he dropped off into a druken slumber. Upon being wakened he became enraged at the boy for thus disturbing him in his afternoon siesta, and threatened to "put a head on him," and was about to execute his threats when Officer Guernsey made his appearance on the scene and took Mr. Ryan under arrest, and safely lodged him in the Harrison Street Station. Yesterday morning the prisoner was brought before the Court and fined $3 and costs for his sport. Ryan settled the bill, and looked, as he departed from the presence of the Justice, as if in future he would select a less expensive sleeping place than Ald. Foley's billiard parlor.

John Parker and James McDonald, the parties who, it is alleged, stole a piano on the day of the fire from the saloon of Dan Wright, No. 487 South Clark street, under the pretense of conveying it to a place of safety, and then attempted to retain it, were before Justice Boyden yesterday for examination. The evidence showed the following facts: The piano was rented by Wright from W. W. Kimball, the proprietor of a music store. On the day of the fire Parker, who was a bartender in Wright's establishment, assisted by McDonald, an expressman, moved the piano. Wright, it seems, saved his fixtures, and showed no interest whatever as to the whereabouts of the instrument. Wright represented to Kimball that it was burnt in the fire, and that was all he knew about it. Afterward an attempt was made through the prisoners to levy blackmail on Kimball for the return of the instrument. They consented to take $25 and return the instrument. This led to the discovery that it was not lost. Finally, the parties becoming frightened, the piano all of a sudden turned up at the Central Station. Justice Boyden discharged the prisoners, believing they were undoubtedly stool-pigeons of Wright.

Mention was made a few days ago of the arrest of Conrad Walther charged with larceny, on complaint of Mr. S. Straus, and of his having been brought before Justice Boyden last Saturday, the 25th inst., and a continuance granted till yesterday. Yesterday afternoon the case was called, and the following evidence given: During the month of June, Walther desired to lift a mortgage or trust deed of $1,350 from his property, which was in the hands of a client of Straus. He called on ex-Ald. McAvoy and requested the loan of the money. McAvoy informed him that he could have the sum, and he would meet him at Paddock & Ives' office, on LaSalle street, that day (the 11th), with the amount. At the hour mentioned the parties were all present, and McAvoy handed Straus $1,300, $1,000 of it being in two packages of $500 each, just as he had received it from the bank; the remaining $300 was partly in small notes, with his check for the balance. To this Walther added a $50 note, thus making up the $1,350. Prior to this, however, McAvoy had changed a $50 note for Walther, in order that he might obtain a $10 note with which to pay for the abstract of the title of his property, which he was to let McAvoy have in order to secure him for the loan. Straus, upon receiving the $1,350, counted the money in Paddock & Ives' office, and, as he counted it, the notes were laid on the table to his right, and near to the position occupied by Walther at the table. After having counted it he pronounced it all right, rolled the bills up and placed the whole amount in the inside pocket of his vest, and left. McAvoy and Walther then went from there to the Recorder's office to complete the business. From there they went across the street, to a beer-hall under the *Staats-Zeitung* office. There Walther remarked that he believed Straus would find a mistake in the money he had paid him. To this Mr. McAvoy replied, "If so, you had better correct it at once." Walther then took from his pocket what bills he had, and, counting them, announced that he had not made a mistake; his money was all right. Soon thereafter McAvoy met Straus, who informed him (McAvoy) that the amount Walther had paid him was $50 short. Mr. M. then repeated the conversation he had just had with Walther. Subsequently, Mr. Straus met with Walther, and demanded that he make good the deficiency, and was refused. Upon Walther's time and again refusing to make up the amount of $50, which Straus claimed was short in the $1,350, he caused his arrest, charging him with the larceny of the $50 at the table in Paddock & Ives' room, on the 11th of June, at which time he (Straus) had counted the money. There was no evidence to prove that Mr. Walther had taken the $50, and he was discharged.

As stated Sunday, the watchman of Turner Hall discovered fire in C. F. W. Behl's tailor-shop, No. 288 South Clark street, at 12 o'clock Saturday night. Within he found a kerosene lamp burning, and surrounding it a pile of old garments saturated with kerosene, and a half gallon can, nearly empty, standing in close proximity thereto. The flames were smothered, and Behl was arrested on suspicion of incendiarism, and the following morning, on being brought before Justice Boyden, he was held for examination yesterday under $1,000 bail. At 3 o'clock the case was called. Several witnesses were examined by the prosecution, principal among which was Mr. Charles Wiche, the Superintendent of the South Side Turner Hall, who testified that about 10 minutes to 12 o'clock on the night in question he heard the cry of fire; that he was in a saloon on the opposite side of the street, and, running to the door, he discovered some seven or eight men looking through the shutters of the front door of Behl's store; that he broke open the door, and, running back to the rear room, he found the lamp burning, and over and surrounding it was a pile of old clothing saturated with kerosene, which was burning; that he seized a white cloth and threw it over the blaze, intending to smother the fire, and, failing in this, he threw a bucket of water over the lamp and clothing, and then grabbing them, ran out of the house. After this he returned, and with a black walnut ironing-board he smashed the lamp, and extinguished the fire. For the defense there some twenty witnesses, all respectable gentlemen, who were ready in waiting to prove that the defendant was innocent of the charge. The principal one for the prisoner was Mr. G. Ruprecht, who is the agent of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. He testified that his company was carrying a policy on Behl's stock for $1,500, when the stock was worth at least $4,000, and he would have cheerfully increased it. Another witness by the name of Burns, whose evidence was important in order to establish the innocence of the accused, stated that he was in Murray's saloon on the night of the fire, and saw the light from the burning lamp, and, running to the rear door of the shop, discovered the fire. He immediately broke open the door, and, seizing the old garments lying around loose, threw them on the burning lamp. He was the first man there. The clothing not smothering the fire, he threw a bucket of water on it. When he entered there was nothing near the lamp. He then hearing the crowd at the front door trying to gain admission, ran there and opened the door. They, in their eagerness to subdue the fire, rushed past him, thinking they had broken in the front door, and discovered the lamp, with the old garments saturated with kerosene. Mr. Burns' statement clearly accounted for the old clothes being found saturated and wet with kerosene and water. Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Booksfound, cloth merchants, testified that Mr. Behl had nothing to gain by firing his store, as his stock of cloths was worth at least $4,000. They further testified to the honesty and integrity of the accused. The prosecution brought no evidence of any importance to establish the guilt of the prisoner, while he proved beyond any doubt his entire innocence. Mr. Behl was finally sworn himself, in order that he might give an account of the lamp burning at that hour of the night. He stated that this lamp was one he had owned for five years; that he had always used it during that time; that it was his custom to turn off the gas at night in the store room and light the lamp, and leave it burning on the work-bench over night. Justice Boyden decided that there was not sufficient evidence against the prisoner to hold him, and he was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Robinson brothers perjury case was concluded yesterday before Justice Boelle, and the prisoners were held over to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bonds each. Bail was furnished, and they were set at liberty. The experience of these brothers in the Criminal Court is extensive. Only a short time ago they were on trial in that Court for receiving stolen goods, and were acquitted. The Robinsons are evidently very desperate fellows, and when driven to a strait will take any means to get out of it. Tuesday night, like—knowing full well how the examination on the charge of perjury would result when Mr. Higgins came into court and testified that he never had made any compromise with the Robinsons when he was robbed in their bug-infested hotel, as they had sworn he had—went to Justice Boelle's residence, on the North Side, and found that gentleman in. He introduced himself, and, after a short talk on minor matters, came to his business. He remarked that he expected to be brought before His Honor next day, and, believing that he cherished great friendship for the "boys," he desired to make His Honor a little present. It therefore gave him great pleasure to drop His Honor a slight token of his regard, and gave him a roll of greenbacks, turning to depart as he did so. The Justice burned with indignation, and, jumping to his feet, threw the lucre at the departing Ike, and gave him a severe and emphatic rebuke as he picked up the money and left.

Officer Barry, of the Madison Street Station, caught George Miller and James Clark, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the act of endeavoring to dispose of some carpenters' tools which they had stolen, and arrested them and put them in durance.

The "old lady," Mrs. Esberg, of whom mention has been made as attempting to scare a young man named Carl A. W. Wineberg into marrying her, and who was arrested and brought before Justice Haines, and held under $500 bonds for her appearance before him on Saturday to answer to the charge of making threats to do bodily injury to Wineberg, was again arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Haines, who placed her under $500 bonds to keep the peace.

Yesterday morning's paper mentioned that Constable Connolly, a one-armed official, had caused the issuing of a warrant before Justice Haines for the arrest of F. M. Allport, charging him with committing an assault on his person when attempting to serve an execution on him on the 22d inst. Yesterday Connolly swore out a second warrant before Justice Hinsdale for the arrest of Allport for resisting him when in the discharge of his duties. Allport was brought in, and Justice Hinsdale placed him under $200 bail for his appearance before him Aug. 4 to answer to the charge. Bail was furnished and Allport was set at liberty.

James Brady and Michael McQuaid, the wholesale horse-thieves, were arrested last week, and on appearing before Justice Scully they were held under $3,000 bail till yesterday. When they were called up yesterday morning they took a change of venue to Justice Austin's court. These two fellows have, it is alleged, stolen altogether about twenty-five horses at various times. Horses have been found in this city, and in the Towns of Joliet, Braidwood, Wilmington, and Morris. There were ten horses found near Joliet. At the Twelfth Street Police Station is a large lot of harness, and some horses are at the Armory awaiting owners. They have been carrying on this business for two or three years. Justice Austin examined some twenty witnesses, and held the prisoners under $500 bonds each.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, in the shade, at 7 a. m., 65 deg. Fahr.; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 73; 3 p. m., 74; 6 p. m., 73; and 8 p. m., 71.

The "Beecher-Tilton Scandal," in book-form, with the imprint of a Chicago publisher, will be on sale in a few days.

The natural consequence of the ante-mortem display of a huge turtle in front of a city restaurant, is a placard on the window announcing "Green turtle soup to-day." Several restaurant-keepers have of late taken to exhibiting young foxes and cub wolves in front of their premises, which disappear suddenly, and a logical public is beginning to get anxious as to the ultimate fate of these young quadrupeds.

Judge Farwell yesterday gave a decision in the Ada Street Church case, allowing the relator to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, and giving him twenty days in which to file a bond and bill of exceptions.

The citizens of the Ninth Ward have now 157 men in their volunteer patrol, who carry axes, and hold themselves ready to look out and control fires in their ward. They will wear a uniform of gray pants, red shirt, and leather casque, like the old-fashioned volunteer department.

The Women's Union Temperance Organization of Chicago held a meeting at 148 Madison street yesterday. At the request of the President, Mrs. Wilson, addresses upon the subject of intemperance, and the means by which it may be decreased, were made by Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Hodgers, Mrs. Rounds, the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, and others.

A wooden warehouse is erecting at No. 600 Archer avenue, which it will be well for the Board of Public Works to look after.

The crew of the tug Wood found the body of a negro floating in the lake, 7 miles from shore, yesterday afternoon, and brought it in and placed it in charge of Officer Jameson, who sent it to the Morgue.

Mrs. R. S. Wilson, of No. 104 Sampson street, was seriously injured Tuesday night, by falling through the sidewalk at the corner of Throop and Sampson streets, a loose plank causing the accident. The city will have a bill of damages to settle for its negligence, and, unless numerous other walks are attended to, more accidents will result.

About fifty men and women who were present signified their desire to work with the ladies of the Society. A joint meeting of all like organizations in the city is announced for Monday at 3 p. m., at the same place.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at the residence of Dr. Hamill, No. 629 Wabash avenue, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The series of meetings held at the Friends' Meeting-House and Plymouth Church, which has been so abundantly blessed to many of God's children, will be continued through to-day. There will be a morning service at the meeting-house on Twenty-sixth street, between Indiana and Prairie avenues, at 9 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

Mr. August Herr, formerly an employe of the Board of Public Works, and the former owner of a building next to French's oil-works, which went down in the late conflagration, makes the statement that he made repeated efforts several years ago to cause the removal of the structure, and showed conclusively how liable it was to spontaneous combustion, or the action of heat of any kind. He endeavored to have the works declared a nuisance and abated accordingly, but was thwarted every time. He continued his efforts without ceasing until the fire occurred, but to no purpose.

The following officers have been installed in Washington Lodge No. 32, K. of P., by P. G. C. and Deputy-Grand Chancellor Fred Buchmann, for German Lodges for the County of Cook: P. C., Sam Herger; C. C., William C. Metzner; V. C., C. Hartwig; P., N. Ehrlich; M. of E., David Meyer; M. of F., C. Pick; K. of R. & S., Charles Wodrich; M. at A., B. Zacharias; O. G., F. Blaess; T. G., George Voglor. After the ceremonies were over, the out-going Chancellor, Sam Herger, was presented with a splendid uniform, through their Deputy, Mr. Fred Buchmann.

Tuesday night at 9:30 o'clock Stationkeeper Hayes, at the Armory, corner of Harrison street and Pacific avenue, was called to arrest a man who was drunk and disorderly in the saloon of Thomas Seery, opposite the police station. He took him in custody, and was walking down the inside stairway leading from the station hall to the cells in the basement, when the prisoner suddenly plunged forward, and, before Hayes could stop him, fell to the bottom, a distance of about 6 feet. He struck his head against the side of the wall and fractured his skull. Dr. Harper attended him, but he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning from his injuries. From papers found on him, the name of the deceased was learned to have been James Taggart, and he was engineer on a tug-boat. Coroner Stephens was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning, his presence at the Earll trial preventing him from holding it yesterday.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes of the Board of County Commissioners have, for the past few days, been engaged in going through the tax-assessment books of the various Town Assessors, with a view to determining upon the relative fairness and uniformity of the valuation of property in the different towns. The Committee find a perplexing and laborious job on their hands, and are somewhat at a loss to decide upon a rule of action. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, Commissioner Burdick, Chairman of the Committee, stated that he was in favor of a plan something like the following: Select a number of real estate dealers of high standing and perfect familiarity with values of property, and obtain from them their opinion of the actual market-value of specified pieces of property of various classes in the three divisions of the city; then compare these estimates with the values given in the assessment-books, and by the comparison determine whether the assessments have been made upon a uniform basis of valuation. A similar plan could be pursued with reference to the county towns, reliable farmers or property-owners being called upon for estimates. It is known that in several cases the figures given by Town Assessors are far below actual values, those officials courting popularity, and a re-election by this means, and it is the determination of the Committee to secure a fair and equitable uniformity so far as possible.

THE INCENDIARIES.

The following named gentlemen were yesterday sworn in as a special Grand Jury to investigate the cases of incendiarism and some other cases of importance: W. H. Bixon, H. M. Wilmarth, Charles H. Morse, W. A. Goodman, P. Titsworth, William Lucas, M. Simpson, H. Scaymaker, John Woodman, B. W. Church, A. Hathaway, C. M. Stokes, J. R. Gaskins, J. D. Tyler, John Herbert, John Nolan, E. E. Thickstun, Charles McFarland, S. Clark, William Griffin, G. S. Hugeh, N. B. Storm, Owen Evans.

J. D. Tyler was chosen foreman, and the jury immediately went into session and investigated the case of Staaden, the North Side incendiary, against whom two indictments were found, one for arson and one for attempt at murder. He will probably be tried Monday.

The other cases will be investigated without delay.

THE MICHIGAN.

The United States Steamer Michigan has hauled into the slip at the foot of South Water street, where she will remain about a week. The naval branch of the Government service is so seldom seen "out West" that a visit to this man-of-war will be an agreeable novelty to many whose knowledge of the service is confined to the information to be obtained in books and periodicals. Following is a list of her officers:

Commander—James E. Gillis, commanding.
Executive Officer—Lieut.-Commander Augustus G. Kellogg.
Lieutenants—William W. Mead, Marcus B. Buford, William S. McGunnegle, and Henry B. Mansfield.
Surgeon—Samuel F. Shaw.
Paymaster—George A. Lyon.
Chief Engineer—Isaac R. McNary; Second Assistant Engineer, Herschel Main.

THE CITY-HALL.

Some little time ago Albert Keep, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, applied to the city to have certain taxes, amounting to $514.62, abated. The tax having been levied upon land intended to be vacated by an ordinance not yet passed, the Law Department gave their opinion that the taxes should be abated as requested.

Ald. Warren, who has been laid up for some time with a broken leg, returned again to the City-Hall yesterday on crutches. He regretted deeply that he was not able to be on hand Monday evening to show the Council their folly in voting themselves into the position of Commissioners of Public Works.

A great many applications for permits to remove buildings inside the new but outside the old limits are made every day to the Board of Public Works, who applied to the Law Department for advice in the matter. The opinion given was that such buildings might be removed under Sec. 4 of the old ordinance without conflicting with the new one, the usual three days' notice being given.

Monday the Mayor, the Board of Public Works, and the Law Department had a conference on the subject of the removal of buildings from one point to another within the fire-limits. The result of the meeting was the preparing of an ordinance, which will be brought before the Council next Monday, prohibiting the removal of buildings lying between the lake and Ashland avenue and Chicago avenue and Twelfth street. Outside of these limits, however, parties will be permitted by the ordinance to remove buildings at their discretion during the year following its passage.

Things were very quiet at the City Hall yesterday. The Mayor left his office early, and did not return, an example followed by the members of the Board of Public Works, who spent the afternoon on the South Side considering the matter of opening several new streets. The Board of Police did not have a session on account of the absence of President Sheridan.

Ald. Foley and Bailey waited upon the Mayor yesterday morning, and endeavored to stir within him a consciousness of the low character and debasing tendencies of the pretty waiter-girl saloons. Both Aldermen were unusually eloquent, and their appeal would have gladdened the heart of the most apathetic crusader in the business, but the Mayor was obdurate. He stated that if individual cases were shown to him of these saloons proving public nuisances he would put an end to them, but he would not interfere with the institution at large on account of the shortcomings of a few. There is no doubt that this decision of the Mayor will meet with the hearty approval of the pimply, scorbutic youths who are the support of the saloons, but if the question were put to the Aldermen of the People's party alone, these sinks would be cleaned out by a sweeping majority.

PERSONAL.

Senator Oglesby was in town yesterday.

E. L. Merritt, editor of the Springfield *Register*, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett writes of his safe arrival at Liverpool, after a nine-day voyage. He hopes to be with his people again in October "as good as new."

The Hon. John Wentworth, who has been in a very critical condition in his room at the Sherman House for about two weeks, is now convalescent.

W. W. Kimball, Esq., has returned home from Long Branch, after a stay of about two weeks.

The Hon. A. W. Hendricks and the Hon. Joseph W. Nichol, of Indianapolis, Ind., are, with their families, spending a few weeks at Evanston.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House is Adolphus M. Hart, of Montreal, the author of the "History of the Discovery of the Valley of the Mississippi," and "Life in the Far-West," works which were published about twenty years ago, and which had a large circulation at the time. Mr. Hart's object in visiting the West, on this occasion, is the publication of a work containing a scathing rebuke of the late Government and people of Lower Canada, touching their participation in the lamentable events which occurred during the late American War.

A number of the friends of Assistant Superintendent of Police Hickey, among whom were City Treasurer O'Hara, Judge Scully, Col. P. M. Cleary, Capt. Tom Brennan, and others, surprised that gentleman at his house yesterday evening with a present of a horse and new buggy and harness. The presentation was made by the City Treasurer in a few appropriate words, and neatly acknowledged by the Assistant Superintendent. The feature of the evening, however, was a speech by Mr. Justice Scully who eulogized the recipient of the gift in glowing terms. The turn-out, which was a very neat one, cost the donors $800.

EDMUND J. KEARNEY

died at his residence, 135 West Adams street, in this city, on the 2d inst., after an illness of some weeks, during which, as his hold on life grew gradually weaker, the end was foreseen with Christian faith and hope and resignation, and when the final hour arrived he passed away as if death was but a quiet slumber. For him, indeed, death had no sting. Over him the grave achieved no victory. For he died in the firm faith and blissful assurance of the reward eternal in the heavens reserved for the good and faithful servant.

The deceased was a native of Black Rock, Cork County, Ireland. At an early age he was apprenticed to the business of stone-cutting, and learned that trade in the City of Cork. After he had become a skilled craftsman he traveled and worked at his trade in different parts of Ireland, and in Wales, England, and France. He then came to America, and for the past twenty-one years he was a resident of Chicago. A devoted and exemplary member of the Catholic Church, he was among the foremost in the good works enjoined and practiced by the benevolent and charitable organizations to which he belonged. For seventeen years he was among the most zealous and untiring of the members of the St. Vincent De Paul Society of Chicago. And when the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Archer avenue was incorporated and organized, he was appointed Commissioner of that most praiseworthy institution by the Bishop and clergy; and he held that office at the time of his decease. The last twelve years of his life were devoted to the interests of the little waifs for whose care, maintenance, and education the Asylum is sustained. In every relation he was a most estimable and worthy character. His widow and family do not mourn alone. In their irreparable loss they are assured of the heartfelt sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The deceased was aged 61 years. His remains repose in Calvary Cemetery.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The White Stockings Win in the Jimmy Wood Benefit Game.

The Baltimores Win a Game from the Philadelphias.

Fine Sport Yesterday at the Cleveland Races.

The Goodwood Meeting.

BASE BALL.

JAMES WOOD'S BENEFIT.

James Wood, former Captain of all the White Stocking nines, and the most admired, as well as the most skillful, ball-player that has yet made Chicago his home, was tendered a benefit yesterday afternoon on the Twenty-third street grounds. It was not a mere complimentary affair, or, as is more frequently the case in similar entertainments, an out-and-out mercenary dodge to extract money from the pockets of well-meaning persons for the enrichment of an altogether undeserving individual. On the contrary, it was gotten up for the purpose of alleviating real distress, and the thousands of persons who patronized it had that laudable object in view. It is well known that Wood has met with great affliction since his last advent in Chicago. During the greater portion of the time he has been a helpless cripple,—a strange accident happening to him when he was enjoying the best of health, and causing an abscess to form in his leg. With this he was confined to his room for months, and, when he had sufficiently recovered to be able to move around a little on crutches, another and even more terrible misfortune befell him. His leg had been made crooked by the abscess, but it was becoming straight slowly. A consultation was held by the eminent surgeons whom Mr. Gassette had secured to attend upon him, and it was decided, after a careful diagnosis, to attempt to straighten the diseased member entirely. It was not then imagined that the bones had been rendered as brittle as chalk by the abscess, but such, unfortunately, proved to be the fact, and when a considerable degree of pressure was brought to bear the leg snapped in several places. Of course, amputation had to be immediately resorted to to save life, and thus were Wood's ball-playing days definitely ended. It was to assist him out of the pecuniary difficulties which his physical troubles entailed upon him that the benefit was gotten up, and his host of friends nobly responded. Over 3,000 of them were on the ball-grounds, and, besides the tickets that this large number used, hundreds were sold to others who did not find time to attend. At least $3,000 were realized from the benefit, and, though as a matter of fact there is no value to such a donation when it is received at the permanent loss of one's leg, Wood may derive not a little satisfaction from the knowledge that his efforts to please the public have not been forgotten, and that as a beneficiary he was fully as popular as a ball-player.

The game that was played in his behalf was an exhibition between the White Stockings and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, the latter club having generously consented not only to remain over and play, but to donate whatever share of the receipts they might in justice be entitled to to their maimed companion. Chicago will not forget the Atlantics for this when next they visit us. The entertainment was a novelty, inasmuch as the clubs played ten innings, and ten men on each side. The Brooklynites could not muster the necessary number, and therefore we lent them Devlin for the time being. He played at third base, and Ferguson at right short-field. In the latter position Capt. Malone placed Young Collins, and he filled it very creditably. The remainder of the positions in each nine were the same as in the championship games recently played by them. The umpire was Mr. McLean, the time of commencing the game 3:40, and the first club to bat the Atlantics.

The theatrical benefit is seldom or never criticised, be the performance good, bad, or indifferent. The courtesy of saying nothing but pleasant things of it is allowed by common consent. The base-ball benefit is entitled to even greater consideration, for it is always gratuitous, while the other rarely is. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to a few general remarks about the good playing in yesterday's game, and allow the score below to tell of the errors. The players were in the best of spirits, and the utmost good feeling existed among them. Each man played his position as if the possession of the championship pennant depended upon his individual efforts on that particular occasion. This can be readily understood from the number of blanks on both sides, and from the smallness of the score. Up to the end of the tenth inning it was 4 and 4, and it seemed probable, from the way in which the strikers had been put out all along, that the game would be one of the longest on record. The eleventh inning settled all disputes, however, Fred Treacy winning the game, as he has frequently done before, and the Whites were victorious by a single run, having played a splendid game throughout. The Atlantics were also in excellent trim, and gave the best exhibition of their skill that a Chicago audience has yet witnessed. The entire twenty deserve credit for the interest they took in a game of no importance whatever to them as professional players struggling for a prize of national supremacy, and the umpire also is entitled to his share of praise. The audience had the good sense not to exhibit any feeling when the result was dubious. Following is

THE SCORE:

ATLANTIC.	R	B	T	P	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	T	P	A	E
Pearce, s. s.	0	0	0	0	7	1	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	1	1	3	0	1
Booth, l. f.	0	2	2	4	0	1	Force, 3 b.	1	2	3	1	4	0
Chapman, r. f.	1	0	0	4	0	1	Malone, c.	0	2	2	4	0	0
Fleet, 2 b.	1	1	1	1	5	0	Meyerle, 2 b.	2	1	1	5	2	2
Bond, p.	0	1	2	1	3	0	Hines, c. f.	1	1	2	2	0	0
Fer'son, r s s	1	1	2	1	2	0	Treacy, r. f.	0	1	1	3	0	0
Dehlman, 1 b	1	0	0	15	0	1	Glenn, 1 b.	0	2	2	15	0	1
Clack, c. f.	0	0	0	4	0	0	Peters, s. s.	0	1	1	0	6	1
Knowdill, c.	0	0	0	3	0	1	Collins, r s s	0	1	1	0	2	0
Devlin, 3 b.	0	0	0	0	0	1	Zettlein, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	4	5	7	33	17	6	Totals.	5	12	14	33	14	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Atlantics	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
White Stockings	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Runs earned—Atlantics, 1; White Stockings, 2.
Left on bases—Atlantics, 2; White Stockings, 7.
Bases on errors—Atlantics, 7; White Stockings, 2.
Bases on wides—Atlantics, 2.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. McLean, of Philadelphia.

BALTIMORES VS. PHILADELPHIAS.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Base ball: Baltimores, 5; Philadelphias, 1.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE CLEVELAND RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—The attendance on this, the second, day of the Cleveland races was fully 8,000. The weather was all that could be desired, while the track was in the most superb condition. Hundreds of private carriages stood in the field inside the track, and the scene when the bell was rung for the great race was one of animation and beauty. The music of the band, before and between the heats, came in as a pleasant change, and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the thousands present.

THE FAMOUS TROTTERS.

At a few minutes after 2 o'clock, a shout of applause went up from the grand stand, and a glance showed that the famous bay mare, American Girl, was coming down the track at a rushing gait, held in hand by John Prout, known far and wide by his connection with Mr. Robert Bonner's stud of horses. The Girl was in excellent trim, and was recognized immediately by all who saw her on this track with Lucy and Goldsmith Maid last year. Her driver seemed thoroughly to understand his business, and was fully competent to handle the reins in company even with Budd Doble and Hickox. Another shout of "There she comes," went up, and the Queen of the American turf came down the course with an easy, even gait, with Budd Doble beneath that checked cap, so well known upon every important track in the States. Goldsmith Maid

BORE HER HONORS EASILY,

and trotted along with ease, as unconcerned as if she was not the centre of admiring thousands. A great deal of interest was attached to the appearance of the Maid, as in all her appearances here, heretofore, she has failed to make the time to which she was equal. In her last appearance here she failed to go around the track at all, meeting with an accident at the first quarter-post which distanced her and threw her out of the race entirely. This, in connection with other things, made the race of peculiar interest. Since she was last here, the Maid has made a record ahead of her own past score, away below Dexter, and at a point which throws Flora Temple back among the slow horses. Her feat at East Saginaw, two weeks ago, of

BRINGING HER RECORD DOWN

to the remarkable score of 2:16, put her far ahead of any other racer in the world. Another thing was also considered. The Cleveland Club, with a liberality commendable, had announced that an extra purse of $1,000 would be offered to the horse, Goldsmith Maid, or any other trotter, that would make better time than 2:16. A rumor had gone out that Budd Doble had determined to make an attempt to take this money, and this added to the interest of the spectators. At 10:20 o'clock the three trotters ranged along before the judges' stand, and the names of the horses were announced by Mr. John Tod, President of the Club, a loud burst of applause following the announcement. The first race called was the free-for-all, for a purse of $3,500, and for this there were no entries except the two horses above mentioned and Judge Fullerton.

THE CHANCES WERE PRESENTED

for a fine trot, and, as it was known that the Maid would have no difficulty in taking the race, no pools were sold against her. The record of the horses for former races stood at 2:16 for the Maid, 2:17¼ for the American Girl, and 2:19 for Judge Fullerton. The real rub in the race was readily seen by all to be between Fullerton and the American Girl for second place, with the chances about equally divided between the two. Bets lay about half and half, with a leaning toward Fullerton. The race was a fine one, Goldsmith Maid taking it in three straight heats, with a record of 2:19¾, 2:19¾, and 2:20, and doing it with an ease that showed she had a large reserve of speed, and that Doble was not making any effort towards gaining that extra $1,000.

THE FIRST HEAT.

Considerable difficulty occurred in scoring, but on the seventh trial the horses got the word to go, and away they went at a fine gait with the American Girl ahead, the Maid close behind, and Fullerton in the rear. This position was held until near the first-quarter post, when Fullerton warmed down to his work and commenced to urge his way close to the side of the Maid. They both crowded hard toward the American Girl, and at the half-mile post the Maid gave a good steady pull and put herself alongside of the American Girl, passing her about half-way between the half-mile and the quarter post. When the Maid passed the Girl, Fullerton was about four lengths behind the two. At the three-quarter post, Fullerton made a magnificent spurt, and came up almost even with the Girl, holding his own until directly opposite the distance-flag, when he pushed ahead and came in at the stand only a short distance behind the Maid. His movement was greeted with applause, and Fullerton's stock went up immediately at the pools. The time of the heat was 2:19¾, and the quarters were 33¼, 1:07, and 1:42.

THE SECOND HEAT

was commenced with only three false starts. The horses got away with the American Girl first, the Maid next, about even, and Fullerton only a slight distance in the rear. At the first turn the Girl pulled ahead for a half length, but at the first quarter post the Maid commenced to come up close to her, and would doubtless have gone ahead had she not broken and thus lost ground. She soon got down to her feet again, but not till Fullerton had passed her and pushed up almost even with the American Girl. At the half-mile post they were almost side by side, each straining every nerve to pass the other. They then kept almost side by side until the three-quarter post was reached, when Goldsmith Maid, who had been steadily gaining, came up even with them, broke for a length or two, but soon got down again and passed the two while about one-third down the home-stretch. The Girl still kept her advantage over Fullerton, and came in about a length ahead of him and about the same distance behind the Maid. The heat was made in the same time as the first one, 2:19¾, and was one that excited a great deal of interest, being so close for the two other horses, and showing what the Maid could do when she was really forced to trot to save herself.

THE THIRD HEAT.

The word was given to go after three scores had been made, and the horses started, with the Maid ahead. At the first quarter-post Fullerton crowded up close to the Maid, and American Girl fell some three or four lengths behind. The course was so held until clear round to the three-quarter post, when Fullerton began to crowd the Maid rather close, and Doble let her out for a few lengths, increasing the gap between the two. The Girl had meanwhile come up somewhat nearer, and kept about two and a half lengths behind Fullerton, down the home-stretch. The Maid won the heat and Fullerton took the second place; the time of the heat was 2:20, and the quarters were 34½; 1:07¼; and 1:44.

SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND CLUB, CLEVELAND, O., July 29, 1874.—Trotting, free-for-all, purse $3,500; $2,100 to the first, $875 to the second, and $525 to the third; mile heats, best three in five.

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Ben Mace's b. g. Judge Fullerton	2	3	2
William Lovell's b. m. American Girl	3	2	3

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:20.

THE SECOND RACE,

for horses that have no record below 2:29, was one of the finest and most exciting contests ever seen on this course. There were seven entries, all of which but one came to the score. In the pools Lucille Golddust was a strong favorite, Spotted Colt, a novice from New York, and Stewart Maloney, from Philadelphia, selling alternately as second choice.

After numerous false starts the horses got away, Silversides at the pole, and Spotted Colt second. After a fine struggle Spotted Colt came in ahead in 2:25¼, which immediately made the novice a first favorite, and set pool-buyers hedging vigorously. In the second heat, Cosette, of Detroit, came to the front, reaching home in 2:24½, after a beautiful struggle, again setting the betting men wild with anxious uncertainty. The third heat was also captured by Cosette, who at once became first favorite, amid great applause and excitement. Then came the crisis of the race. After not less than six false starts, the horses were ordered to score on Golddust, who got away with a fine start. In going down the back stretch she opened a gap of six lengths and came home an easy winner in 2:26¾. The knowing ones were now sure that Golddust, the original favorite, was a certain winner, and hugged their pool tickets confidently, but all in vain. The fifth and final heat was won, after a most exciting contest, by Cosette, and the cheering and applause of the audience knew no bounds.

SUMMARY.

Trotting for horses that have never beaten 2:29; purse, $4,000; first premium, $2,400; second premium, $1,000; third premium, $600.

J. M. French, Detroit, bk. m. Cosette	4	1	1	4	1
W. H. Wood, Buffalo, b. g. Governor	dr.				
M. Goodin, Philadelphia, b. g. Stewart Maloney	3	3	2	2	4
John Demass, Detroit, b. m. Mollie	6	5	4	5	5
John Hines, Minerva, O., g. g. Silversides	5	6	6	6	6
C. S. Green, Babylon, N. Y., br. m. Lucille Golddust	2	4	3	1	3
C. M. Bliven, Norwich, N. Y., spot. g. Spotted Colt	1	2	5	3	2

Time—2:25¼; 2:24½; 2:27¼; 2:26¾; 2:27¼.

The day's sport closed with a running race, for which there were six entries, of which three were drawn. The race, which was mile heats, was won by Spendthrift in two straight heats, the last being run in the remarkable time of 1:43¾.

SUMMARY.

Running, mile heats, purse $500; first premium, $300; second premium, $125; third premium, $75.

T. W. Bacon, Saratoga, N. Y., br. s. Granger, by Imp. Ayrgarth, dam by Charley Ball	dr.	
H. Bartlett, Hamilton, Ont., b. m. Lady Washington, by Bacon, dam Maiden	3	2
A. M. Burton, Nashville, Tenn., ch. s. Jack Frost, by Jack Malone, dam Kitty Puryear	dr.	
O. P. Chaney, Canal Winchester, O., b. s. Enterprise, by imp Hurrah, dam Emily's Payton	dr.	
L. Ostrom, Barrie, Ont., ch. s. Spendthrift, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner	1	1
Fred Lloyd, Vicksburg, Miss., b. s. Capt. Hutchinson, by Voucher, dam by Zero	2	3

Time—1:45¼, 1:43¾.

A fine day's sport is promised for to-morrow. In the 2:40 race, Magnolia, of Sharon, Pa., is the favorite, selling for 50 to 20 for George Judd, 20 for Nashville, and 30 for the field, which comprises such horses as Tearaway, Reserve, and Mambrino Kate. In the 2:26 race, Mambrino Gift, of Flint, Mich., is a hot favorite, selling for $100, to $50 for Fred Hooper, $30 for Bonny Kelly, and $30 for the field. For the running race, the favorite is the winner of to-day, Spendthrift, whose fine performance to-day has made him hosts of friends.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 29.—The principal event of this, the second day of the Goodwood races, was the Goodwood stakes, 2½ miles. The race was won by The Scamp, Cambusiang second, and Redworth third. Fourteen started. The betting before the race was 4 to 1 against The Scamp, 8 to 1 against Cambusiang, and 7 to 1 against Redworth.

AQUATIC.

THE BROWN-SADLIER CHALLENGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—John Brown's challenge to Sadlier has been forwarded to Sadlier. The time named for the race is September or October.

POLITICAL.

Republican and Democratic Nominations in Alabama.

The Michigan Democracy to Hold a Convention on Sept. 10.

A Bolting Convention in McLean County, Ill.

Alabama Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 29.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated George S. Housten by unanimous vote for Governor. A. R. Manning, Mobile; C. Brickel, Madison, and Thomas J. Judge, of Butler, were nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court on the second ballot.

Congressional Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—A dispatch from Uniontown, Ala., says the Republican Convention of the Fourth District of that State renominated Hays for Congress by acclamation.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 29.—The Republican Congressional Committee of the First Congressional District met at Tappahannock yesterday, and unanimously resolved to call no convention and to make no nomination, but to leave the field to J. B. Sener on his record as Republican Representative in the present Congress, and the Committee further recommend Sener unanimously to the people of the District.

The Michigan Democracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—The Democratic State Central Committee have determined upon straight-out action in this State this fall, and have called their regular Delegate State Convention to assemble at Kalamazoo on the 10th of September.

Trouble in the Independent (Reform Party of M'Lean County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 29.—Some days ago in these dispatches was published a call for a convention of those dissatisfied with the recent McLean County Convention of the Independent Reform party, signed by Joshua Sells and S. H. West, both of whom had been delegates to the said Convention, and had been named therein as candidates for office. Their principle objection to the action of that Convention was the fact that Dr. L. P. Rogers, a well-known Democrat, had been nominated, and that, too, after openly working for that end in the Convention. The meeting was held this afternoon in the Ashley House in a private room. There were present S. H. West, of West Township; Ira Rowell, of Danvers; R. M. Gay, and J. D. Lewis, of Empire; J. Bernhart, of West Township; Andrew Vance, of Danvers; Capt. Kennedy, of Martin; O. Springstead, of Cheney's Grove; M. J. Fitzpatrick, of Funk's Grove; G. W. Hedrick, of West Township; H. L. Phillips, of Danvers; Joshua Sells, of Dale; William Campbell and Frank Johnson, of Money Creek,—thirteen in all, of whom seven had been office-seekers in word or action up to the obnoxious Convention. The admission of reporters was discussed, and only carried by fear of the look it would have to refuse them admittance. Of the thirteen present, five expressed themselves as pleased with the nominations now before the people. There was a great deal of discussion and windy oratory. J. D. Lewis, who, with Dr. Rogers, had been nominated by the party Convention, declared that he was not and would not be a candidate. The following resolution, offered by S. H. West, was carried:

WHEREAS, J. D. Lewis, one of our candidates for the Legislature, has declined the nomination and

WHEREAS, Dr. L. P. Rogers, the other candidate, seems to be unsatisfactory to a large number of the Anti-Monopolists of the county; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby request Dr. Rogers to sign, in order that harmony may again prevail in the party.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Dr. Rogers and inform him of the whim of the bolters.

Dr. Rogers will hardly resign under the circumstances, and, if forced out of the party by this impolitic action, will undoubtedly be put up as an independent candidate. The majority, and we may say the entire party, are harmonious and satisfied, except a few tricksters who are disappointed in their plans of preferment.

Nominations in the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 29.—The Anti-Monopoly Convention for the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa, at Postville, to-day, nominated for Judge the Hon. Reuben Noble, of McGregor, and G. L. Faust, of Ossian, for Prosecuting Attorney. These gentlemen are eminently fit, both in experience and ability, for the positions. Mr. Noble is one of the oldest and ablest attorneys in the State, and his election is certain beyond a doubt. The majority to be overcome is only 600, and the dissatisfaction with the present incumbent, who is the Republican nominee, will be sufficient in any one county of the district to overcome that. The nominations give universal satisfaction regardless of party lines and feeling.

The Farmers' Party in Wayne Co., Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., July 27.—At a County Convention on the 25th inst., the Farmers' party adopted the delegate-convention system in nominating county officers, in place of primary elections. The membership of clubs and Granges in this county amounts to 2,200, and is on the increase. The party, by whatever name called, can without doubt control 2,500 votes in this county at the coming election; and there are only 1,500 more votes to be divided between the Democratic and Republican parties.

A Bolt in the Fourth Iowa District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 29.—The *State Reporter* of this city came out to-day in favor of the Rev. J. Bowman, of Cedar Falls, as an Independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth District against H. O. Pratt, the regular nominee. There is much dissatisfaction with Pratt, and with such a strong man as Bowman against him the chances are that he will be defeated. Ten Republican papers in this district will join in the support of Bowman.

Hoar Declines.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—It is stated on authority that George F. Hoar is not, and has not been, open to the offers of the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Nebraska Republicans.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The Republican State Central Committee met here last evening, and issued a call for a State Convention at Lincoln, Sept. 2.

CROPS.

Miscellaneous Reports.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 29.—From observations taken in Lafayette County, Wis., as the grain is harvested, it appears that the yield of flax, oats, wheat, and barley will be little over half a crop. In some sections, such as Belmont, Elk Grove, and Seymour, the crops are much better and almost up to the average. In Wiata, Fayette, Argyle, etc., many fields are worthless, and the crops are very poor indeed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 29.—Crops in this county this year are very good, and much better than last year. Potatoes and corn-crop will be larger than last year, while the yields of grains of all kinds, as well as of hay and vegetables, will be abundant. A year of plenty is looked forward to by all classes of people.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., July 27.—The recent numerous rains in this county have made the corn-crop a certainty. The chinch-bugs have injured some crops, but it is all now growing finely, and the yield promises to be abundant. The wheat is being threshed, and the yield for this year is larger than ever before. Ten bushels per acre is more than an average yield in this county, taking the seasons as they come; but this year the average will be at least 20 bushels per acre, if not greater. The breadth of acres sown in wheat and planted in corn this season is very large. Oats were an entire failure in this county. Grass is only an average crop. It certainly seems that times will be easier when the farmers have sold their abundant grain crops. Rather a smaller breadth of castor-beans was planted this year than usual, and the yield will not be more than average. But little flaxseed was sown, and it will be about an average crop. The hog-cholera is killing off a great many hogs. The fruit-crop this year in this section is good. Small fruits are abundant. Apples will be plenty, and there will be enough peaches to supply the home demand. About the usual amount of vegetables have been raised. Potatoes, however, are hardly average. The early ones were "small and few in a hill." The bugs have considerably injured the late ones. Our grain-dealers have commenced buying wheat to be delivered in a few days.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 28.—The crops in the vicinity of Mendota are in a better condition than they are in most of the grain-growing sections of Illinois. Oats are good in quality, and the yield will be about an average. Wheat is below the average in quantity, but the berry is good. The area sown to barley was much less than last year. The quality of the grain is good, and the yield per acre will be a little below the average. Corn is suffering for want of rain. The stalks are shorter and smaller than they ought to be at its present state of maturity. Should the weather from now onward be of the most favorable description, there cannot be a full crop.

As you go south, on the Illinois Central Railroad, to LaSalle, the crops are not so good. From LaSalle to Minonk, they are no better; and, from there to El Paso, they are still worse, especially corn, which does not promise more than half a crop. The stalks are short and small, and bear about the same resemblance to healthy, full-grown stalks of corn, that Tom Thumb does to a full-grown man. Eastward from El Paso to the State line, the fields look parched and dry. Some of the corn is tasseling out at 3 feet high. The grass along the railroad is so dry that the sparks from the engines have set it on fire in several places, burning quite large strips, and the farmers have plowed furrows between the railroad and their grain, to protect it from fire. I was told that, south of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, the corn looks still worse. My informant said that some of the fields would not produce an ear of corn.

From the State-line to Remington, Ind., the corn is splendid. A larger area was planted than last year, and the yield per acre will be a full average, if not more. This part of the corn-region seems to have been particularly favored this year. This spring was not too wet to prevent the farmers from getting the seed in the ground in good condition; and, since seeding time, warm weather, accompanied with plenty of rain, has produced the most satisfactory results to the corn-crop. But not so with small grain, which has made but a short growth of straw, and the yield will be light. On the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, from Gilman to Chicago, and from Chicago to Mendota, the appearance of the crops is about the same as from Mendota to El Paso. The route I have described embraces a circuit of about 200 miles, right in the heart of the corn-region, where a surplus or deficiency will generally have a decided effect on the general yield. There is comparatively a small amount of old corn on hand, and that is sold for future delivery, or will be sold soon. Within market-range of Mendota there is about 80,000 bushels, at Minonk about 4,000, and that is all there is on the line of the railroad between Sublette and Kentland, Ind., a distance of 140 miles.

To sum up the result of my observations, I should say that, under the most favorable circumstances, there cannot be more than two-thirds of an average crop. Sometimes a small stalk of corn will produce a large ear, but the reverse is generally the case; and, if the dry weather should continue much longer, the yield will be no better than it was last year, which was estimated at a little over half a crop.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WELLINGTON, Ill., July 28.—In the vicinity and west of Wellington the corn-crop is being cut very short by the excessive drought, we not having had any rain worth naming for a number of weeks; and, unless copious showers of rain shall fall soon, our corn-crop will be nearly or quite a failure. I understand that, north of us, at Watseka, considerable rain has fallen, and is quite seasonable; also, at Buckley, west of us. The rain that does fall in the country appears to follow the larger streams and woodlands.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The wheat-crop in Washington County is generally thought to be better than that of former years. There have been good rains, and corn promises well. Melons, potatoes, and garden-stuff are plenty. Peaches are beginning to come in.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., July 28.—The wheat-crop of Jackson County, including so much of the Trempealeau Valley as lies south and west of the county-line to the Mississippi River, a distance of some 35 miles, and embracing some of the best wheat-lands in the State, will be a failure to the extent of one-half of that usually harvested. Drought, chinch-bug, and weevil are the causes. Corn never promised better. The potato-crop will be much better than last year. The cranberry-crop of this county now promises to be more than an average crop.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

Uncle Tom Smith, of Creston, had his arm and one rib broken, Tuesday, by his horses kicking him while driving on the reaper.

—A Mr. Barker, 5 miles west of Nashville, had his abdomen crushed between the hub of his wagon and the wall of a house. He was unhitching his horse, which started, with the above result. As medical aid was not summoned for some eighteen hours his condition is very critical.

—At Okawville there is a well the water of which, for medical purposes, is said to rival that of the Hot Springs.

—A lady near Marietta lately gave birth to three babies. All of them died; and, although her own case was very dangerous, she is now convalescent. Twenty hours elapsed between the births of the first and second.

—An elegant new schoolhouse, of the most approved style, is being built in Nashville, and is to cost $18,000.

—The Turners' Mutual Aid Society of Chicago and the Elgin Watch Company filed certificates of organization in Springfield yesterday.

—The house of the Hon. C. H. Dalton, in the town of Dalton, was entered by burglars Tuesday night. Mr. Dalton lost a gold watch, money, and articles of clothing. Miss Tichnor lost a trunk full of clothing, and about $55 in cash. There is no clue to the burglars.

INDIANA.

William Beer, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Ft. Dodge, Ia., died at Valparaiso of apoplexy, at an early hour yesterday morning, at the residence of his brother.

—Tuesday night the house of Hiram S. Biggs, a lawyer, of Warsaw, was entered and robbed of $100 in money, and all of Mrs. Biggs' jewelry. This is the second house robbed in that neighborhood within a week.

—Mrs. Henry Kaylor, of Piercetown, gave birth a few days since to a female child with two faces, one on each side of its head. This monstrosity has been viewed by leading physicians. The mother and child are doing finely.

—Fred Reidel, of Evansville, aged 43, died yesterday from the effect of a pistol shot, fired by his nephew, Henry Reidel, aged 24, on the 24th of May. The bullet entered below and behind the right ear, passed through the brain, and lodged in the occipital bone. Young Reidel is to be tried in September.

—The Granger picnic at Terre Haute yesterday, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was a success. There were 400 or 500 teams in the procession that paraded the principal streets of the city. Speeches were made at the fair-grounds by Messrs. Olleman, of Marion; Furnie, of Hendricks; and C. W. Stewart, of Vigo County. A dance took place in the evening.

WISCONSIN.

Christian Maerman and wife, an old couple living 6 miles north of Manitowoc, came to a very sudden death Tuesday night. The old gentleman was taken with heart disease and died while his wife was calling assistance. On her discovering his death she fainted, and died in less than five minutes after her husband.

—Some 150 of the Winnebago Indians removed from Jackson County, at so much expense, to their reservation in Nebraska, last fall and winter, have returned, and express a determination to remain permanently. They assert that, of the 700 removed, 150 are now dead, from exposure and hard fare.

—The examination of E. T. Delaney, the lawyer charged with attempting to furnish prisoners in the County Jail at Fond du Lac with a saw to cut their way out of prison, commenced last Saturday before Judge Conklin, Court Commissioner, and closed yesterday. The Hon. John C. Truesdell assisted District Attorney Brasted in the prosecution. Gen. E. S. Bragg and H. F. Rose defended. The interest manifested in the examination was very great, the court-room being filled all the time. The examination was very thorough, and at its close Delaney was discharged.

—The Milwaukee Coroner who has viewed the remains of Frederick W. Koch, of Oak Creek, alleged to have come to his death by foul means, has decided that the man died from hard drinking, and there is no need to hold an inquest.

—The body of Anna Eskuche, daughter of a respectable news-dealer on East Water street, Milwaukee, was found on the lake beach near Leuddeman's farm, a famous picnicking spot in the suburbs, yesterday afternoon. The girl was missed yesterday. Suicide is the theory, deceased having been depressed in spirits from consumption.

—Gov. Taylor and all his military staff will visit Milwaukee to-day to participate in the Light Guard shooting match and picnic.

—Mark Clifford, who gives his residence as on Wright street, Chicago, was found dying in a lumber-yard in Milwaukee yesterday evening. He was taken to the station-house and attended to. He is not expected to live. He was suffering from cholera morbus.

—There were two deaths from cholera morbus in Milwaukee Tuesday, not Asiatic cholera, as reported.

IOWA.

Mr. Bird, living near Fort Madison, fell out of a cherry tree yesterday, injuring him internally.

—An application for a peremptory mandamus compelling the City Council of Burlington to order a special election upon the question of abandoning the old charter and reincorporating under the general laws of the State, has been made. The Council had postponed the election to Jan. 11 next.

—An excursion party of about 400 persons went from DesMoines to Ames yesterday, on the narrow-gauge, at the invitation of the authorities of the latter place, to celebrate the completion of the road. The people of Ames had made extensive preparations, and the day was spent in speech-making appropriate to the occasion.

OHIO.

A difficulty arose Tuesday evening between David Gleckler, a farmer living in the outskirts of Newark, and John W. Shaffer, formerly his farm-hand. The parties had had trouble previously about wages due Shaffer, and Gleckler had forbidden Shaffer to come upon his premises. Tuesday evening Shaffer went back for his clothes, when Gleckler shot him in the abdomen. Gleckler was arrested and lodged in jail.

—A building occupied by seven or eight families in the Sixth Ward of Akron, known as the Block, took fire yesterday and burned to the ground. Loss, $4,000.

MINNESOTA.

Veins of silver quartz have lately been discovered on Snake and Grindstone Rivers, tributaries of the St. Croix, near Chengwatonna and Rush City, which experts pronounce very rich at the openings, while prophesying still better underneath. Specimens have been forwarded to St. Paul, Chicago, and Detroit, and the region is being thoroughly explored. These discoveries are about the southwest terminus of the rock formation which incloses Lake Superior.

—Alfred F. McCormick, of St. Paul, died on Tuesday night from the effects of a gunshot wound received from moving a gun lying about with the muzzle towards him. The accident happened at Clear Lake on Monday.

KANSAS.

A man living about 60 miles from Parsons stole a horse. A mob went to his house, as they supposed, at night, and, finding that the occupant was in bed, they told his wife that they wanted to see him a minute. So he came out. They hung him to a tree and then shot twenty-two bullets into him, and left him. The next morning they found that they had got the wrong man (this one being a hard-working laborer, with three children), and that the right man lived just next door! Such is Lynch-law.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

GLENCOE.

The Good Templar lodges of Chicago held their grand annual picnic at this place Tuesday. It is the first of a series that it has been proposed to hold annually hereafter, and it is expected they will become more largely attended, and embrace completely the temperance-organization in the form of these societies. The special object of this picnic was to get the lodges of Chicago together, and infuse into them a spirit of harmony and social co-operation, and for the general good of the cause. Emory A. Storrs was advertised as the principal speaker. He was not present, however. The picnic train, consisting of six passenger-cars, arrived at 10 in the morning bringing about 500 excursionists, and a proper complement of those who dispense ice-cream, lemonade, refreshments, cigars, etc., with several barrels of ice-water. They were also well supplied with the instrumentalities of amusements,—croquet-sets, swing-ropes, balls, bats, etc.,—and one particular device fit to be classed with the English fashion of running a race in sacks, which was tying two together by a rope and letting each do his best.

The picnic was held in the Town Park, just on the edge of the lake-shore, a beautiful spot in the grove overlooking the lake. This had been specially fitted up for the occasion by friends of the temperance-cause, and prominent persons of the town. A large platform was made of planed plank for a dancing-floor, and picnic-tables, and a music-stand were erected. The underbrush was cut out of the grove, and a plenty of seats set up between trees. It is in fact fitted up now for a permanent picnic-ground, and it must become a fashionable resort for pleasure-seekers.

Ten or twelve lodges were represented. It was gotten up under a committee of the lodges, of which Mr. A. Paxton is President. Mr. Lewis Brittin, C. G. Hayman, and some others whose names were not given, were on the Committee. Mr. C. G. Hayman presided. It was accompanied by a band of music under the charge of Prof. Carr, and the performances were excellent. The exercises of the day were music by the band, singing of songs by amateurs,—among them several songs by the brothers and sister of the Chicago Haines family,—and recitations by ladies and gentlemen. There was no big speech, although the speeches of Messrs. Brittin and Paxton, were goodin an off-hand way.

The attendants spent much time in dancing, the good people of Glencoe looking on and approving, and all seemed jubilantly happy, and expect to go there next year with thousands with them and have then a no less good time. It was proved that a temperance-picnic is far ahead in real jollification of anything that lager beer can give. So they passed a vote of thanks to the Town of Glencoe, as one of the most splendid places in the world, and to the inhabitants thereof, and especially to Gen. Rufus Cheney, by whose generous efforts the local arrangements were made, and emphasized the vote by three hearty English cheers. He responded in one of the best speeches of the season, in which he said many others had taken stock in the getting up, and he wanted it understood that that elegant park and the town were consecrated to the cause of temperance.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees of Evanston met Tuesday evening at the Town-Hall, Trustees Gilbert, Willard, Phelps, and Blanchard being present. After approving the minutes of the previous meeting, the Committee on Plats and Subdivisions reported in favor of the plat of Miller & Wilson of "Evanston Centre addition." An animated discussion upon this plat followed, participated in by the President, after which the matter was left in the hands of the Committee, which is to report next week.

Mr. Blanchard, from the Committee on Water-Works, reported the following;

Resolved, That we accept the proposition of the Holly Manufacturing Company for the erection of pumping machinery, and that the President of this Board is hereby authorized to enter into a contract in the name of the Village of Evanston with the said Company for said machinery in accordance with the plans, guarantees, and price named in said proposition.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Willard presented the following, which was adopted;

Resolved, That so much of a resolution passed July 21 as authorized the President of this Board to enter into contract with O. B. Green for the construction of lake-piers, etc., be rescinded, and the name R. A. Conelly inserted in lieu thereof, and that the contract made by the President of this Board with said R. A. Conelly for the purpose aforesaid be and is hereby ratified.

This was rendered necessary by the refusal of O. B. Green to sign the contract drawn up by the President. Conelly's bid for building the lake-piers, etc., was $7,990.30.

The Board declined to make public the figures at which these contracts were let, assigning as a reason that they were much lower than the other bids received, and that the contractors did not wish the prices announced yet on that account. It was learned, however, that all the contracts have been made, except for the building, so that work will soon commence.

An ordinance fixing the duties of the Town Collectors of Taxes of the Towns of Evanston, Niles, and New Trier was adopted. Also, an ordinance fixing the compensation of the Village Clerk at $360 per annum, and of the Collector at $300 per annum. Also, an ordinance reducing the amount of the appropriations fixed by the annual appropriation bill in two particulars, viz.: for interest on bonds contemplated to $7,180, and for the cost and expenses of printing and selling the bonds to $600.

After transacting some other unimportant business the Board adjourned.

NORWOOD PARK.

An election was held Saturday to vote for and against village organization under the general law. There were cast the small number of thirty-two votes, all for village organization except one. There should have been polled at least sixty votes, but the result was regarded as sure in favor of village organization; hence the lack of interest. When the return has been canvassed by Judge Wallace, of the County Court, and two Justices of the Peace, an election for six Trustees will held, completing the organization of the village.

There will be a lecture in the Baptist Church, at this place, Thursday evening.

IRVING PARK.

The cantata, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," was rendered at the Reform Church, in this place, Tuesday evening. The proceeds will be used to purchase a communion service.

ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 29.—The Constitutional Convention to-day decided the contested election case of Flourney vs. Putney, from Lincoln County, in favor of the sitting member, Putney.

RELICS OF THE FLOOD.

(Continued from the First Page.)

streets of the accumulated rubbish and restoring them to a passable condition.

"The body of the child that was found in the Ohio River yesterday proved to be one of the missing Hunter children, instead of a daughter of Mr. McVay, as was first reported. The body was identified by a ring on the little finger. The remains were sent to Temperanceville this morning, and will be buried to-day with those of her father, which were found yesterday.

"Last evening two bodies were picked up on the Allegheny side of the Ohio River. One of them has been identified as the body of William Hadley, from the Saw-Mill Run district; the other that of a woman, and is probably the body of Mrs. Hunter, from the same section. The name given by the Burial Committee is that of Mrs. Griffin, but no person of that name is known to be missing from that district.

"The damage done to the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad, along the Saw-Mill Run, was comparatively light. Two bridges were somewhat damaged, but have already been repaired, and passenger and coal

TRAINS ARE NOW MAKING REGULAR TRIPS.

The first bridge was damaged by having the Rev. Isaac Banks' church washed down against it with such force as to knock it out of the trestles. Nothing but a pile of boards and timber remains of the church, and the place where it stood is marked by a large hole. The upper trestle would have escaped entirely but for a fence against which several stacks of wheat lodged and stopped the water until the pressure became so great that the fence gave way and lodged against the bridge, bending it so that it stopped the trains from coming further up the road until this morning at 4 o'clock."

Among the many heroic acts reported are the exertions of Frederick Schultz, who resides on Iten street, high above the reach of the flood. Iten street runs from the hill to O'Hara street. Schultz heard the piercing screams of the drowning victims at his home, and rushing out attempted to make his way through to O'Hara street. Finding that impossible, he swam down to Centre street, and made his way down nearly to Ohio street, where he found a skiff, and, notwithstanding the swift current, he made his way up to Centre street and Spring Garden avenue, and, with the assistance of two other men who got into the skiff, succeeded in recovering eleven bodies. His description of the

SCENES WHICH TRANSPIRED DURING THE NIGHT

were thrilling in the extreme. He it was who discovered the body of Officer Hess, who was drowned on Chestnut street. The victim was clinging to the corner of the house, and it was found necessary to drag the body away by main force, so tight was the death-grip. The boat in which they were riding was caught in a terrible maelstrom, and was whirled about with such violence that the occupants were forced to lie down on the bottom to save themselves. Fortunately the swep of the water was changed, the floods having forced a channel through to the river. Then the wrecks of houses, board piles, and household goods began to sweep down, and clinging to them, or struggling in the surging waters, could be seen, by the flashes of lightning, the victims. On one occasion the body of a woman was seen on a pile of lumber. Mr. Schultz made a grasp as the pile swept by and secured the body. Several similar incidents occurred, but notwithstanding the efforts of this heroic crew they were not able to rescue a single one alive. When the water had abated the crew were completely exhausted, and for a time it was feared that two of them would not recover.

At least half a dozen bridges and culverts were washed away on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, and the tracks more or less damaged. Repairs have been made and travel is fully resumed, and trains are now running on time.

The United States Signal Observer at this point says there were

NO INDICATIONS OF A STORM ON SUNDAY NIGHT,

except a slight change in the barometer. It appeared to come from the northwest, and passed over the city westward.

The disasters in Chartiers Valley were, perhaps, half an hour later than those at Butchers' Run and Wood's Run. The Weather Observer rejects the theory of a waterspout, and thinks that, owing to the peculiar geographical formation of the section of country, such a disaster could be caused at any time in those sections by what he terms "an extraordinary rainfall."

LATEST.

Subscriptions to the relief fund are pouring in rapidly, and up to this time over $20,000 have been raised.

Three bodies were found to-day—Theresa Conlin, John Rogers, and a little girl of Mr. Forden's. The bodies of the entire Forden family have now all been recovered. There is but one missing at Wood's Run—a child of Mr. Gorman's.

The body of a little boy about 4 years old was found at East Liverpool Monday, making two children found there.

In an opening made in a sewer to drain Voightly Meadow, Butcher's Run, this afternoon, some shawls, etc., were found, indicating that bodies are there.

Returns received at the County Commissioners' office show that twenty bridges were swept away by the flood in the county, entailing a loss of about $40,000.

In the Butcher's Run district alone it is said that more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of water fell in the space of one hour and a half.

CASUALTIES.

A Woman and Three Children Burned to Death.

YANKTON, D. T., July 29.—A sad and fatal occurrence happened 18 miles from here on Tuesday night, by the burning of the farm-house of a Mr. Shoffhousen, whereby he lost his wife and three children. He was absent from home, and his wife was not aware of the fire until the roof of the house fell in, when she dragged herself and infant out, and walked a mile and a half, but both died within ten hours. The other two children were burned in the ruins. The remains of the four were buried in one grave to-day.

Accidentally Shot.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 29.—Miss Ella Johnston accidentally shot Miss Bella White at Wellville, Allegheny County, to-day. Some two weeks since Miss Johnston showed courage and bravery by driving away from the house some burglars who were attempting to make entrance. She was presented by her admiring friends with a fine revolver. It was while practicing with this that it was accidentally discharged, and Miss White mortally wounded.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

COATESVILLE, Pa., July 29.—While an examination was making for a leak in a gas-pipe last evening, in Babb, Cox & Co.'s shoe-factory, an explosion took place, and C. Babb and his son Willie, F. H. Bickel, and H. A. Berry were severely burned. Willie Babb has since died.

The Wrecked Steamship City of Guatemala.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in this city, considers the fact that the Acapulco passed so near to the scenes of the wreck of the City of Guatemala without seeing any signs of the steamer, as ominous of further disaster to that vessel, which, it is feared, may have entirely gone to pieces.

Railroad Collision in Canada.

MONTREAL, July 29.—An Eastern train, leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock last night, ran into a freight train near Soixante, and was badly telescoped. Two engines, a Pullman car, mail car, and brake van were considerably smashed. The conductor and several other persons were injured, but no one killed.

Three Men Killed by the Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 29.—An explosion to-day in the magazine and drying-house of Welby & Co.'s powder-mill, near Tamaqua, killed three men and probably fatally injured a boy. The men leave large families.

LATEST LOCAL ITEMS.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward will meet at Wall's Hall, corner Halsted and Adams streets, to-morrow evening, to hear the report of the Committee on Organizing a Fire-Patrol.

Jimmy Boggs has gone to New York with $120 belonging to one of the members of Page's Band. Jimmy left last night on a Pullman car, and told no one when he did so.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRES—A DISTILLERY IN A BLAZE.

Three fire alarms came in rapid succession last evening, within the space of twenty-five minutes. The first, from Box 10 at 7:53, was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney on the Western News Company's building, on Randolph street, west of Wabash avenue. The second was caused by a $5,000 fire in the distillery of Stebbins & Robinson, Nos. 407, 409, and 411 Fifth avenue, formerly the Northwestern Distillery. The fire originated from the ignition of the alcohol in a still from the gas. The flames spread with great rapidity, and caused the engineer, William Jorandt, to beat a hasty retreat. He did much to prevent the extension of the fire by the use of the hose in the distillery. The still holds about 200 gallons, and was nearly full when the fire occurred. The engine-room in the rear and the first floor were partially burned out. The total loss was estimated by one of the firm at about $7,000. There is an ample insurance, but the names of the companies could not be ascertained. The building is a large two-story brick, and is owned by the occupants.

A report of the third alarm of fire, at 8:20, from box 514, is given elsewhere.

INSPECTION TRIP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—Capt. James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge, left for Europe to-night to thoroughly examine the jetties at the mouth of the Danube, Rhone, and other rivers having deltas; also the different canals on the Continent, so that he may have additional and accurate information respecting their practical workings to lay before Congress next winter in favor of his plan for jettying the mouth of the Mississippi River.

DEATHS.

KENNEDY—July 28, Patrick Kennedy, aged [illegible] years. Funeral to take place from his residence, No. [illegible] East Van Buren-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m., July 31, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral.

POWERS—At her daughter's residence, No. [illegible] North Western-av., Saturday, July 25, Cordelia L. Powers. Notice of sermon hereafter given.

☞ Wheaton paper please copy.

MEDICAL.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, gout, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30, Genuine and Enthusiastic Success of THE GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY, MINSTRELS, VARIETIES AND DRAMATIC. FORTY-SIX Distinct Special Stars. THREE DISTINCT COMPANIES. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Note the Prices—50 cts., 25 cts., or 75 cts. No extra for securing.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Continued success of JOHN DILLON! Great hit of his new piece, OUR IRISH COUSIN Which will be repeated to-night for the last time. To-morrow, Benefit, great bill. Saturday, BENEFIT OF JOHN W. BLAISDELL.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

PARIS BY NIGHT! With STEREOPTICON VIEWS of PARIS, and Lecture by Mr. GUSTAVE DEMARS. Also, Debute's DON JUAN AND HAIDEE. Open afternoon and evening.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.) By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 108 EAST MADISON-ST. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, &c. On THURSDAY, July 30, at 9½ a. m., at Salesroom, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1354 Wabash-av. Genteel Household Furniture AT AUCTION, On Friday, July 31, at 10 o'clock a. m., At dwelling No. 1354 Wabash-av., consisting of fine Walnut Dressing Case, Chamber Set, Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, Pictures, Stoves, &c. Also, Family Horse, Buggy, and Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &c., On SATURDAY, August 1, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

No. 211 West Washington-st. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF 11 ROOMS. Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Mattresses, Tables, Bedding, Pillows, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Carpets, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, On Thursday, July 30, at 10 o'clock prompt. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 9 o'clock, we shall offer an extraordinary large stock of New and Second-Hand HOUSEHOLD GOODS. AT 9 O'CLOCK, 8 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY. AT 10 O'CLOCK, Household Furniture, Elegant Parlor Suits of every description, Marble-Top Chamber Sets with Dressing Cases and Bureaus, Walnut Wardrobes, Lounges, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Secretary Book Cases, Sofas, Sideboards, Meat Safes, 4 and 8 feet Extension Tables, Rockers, Mirrors, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Carpets, Bedsteads, 3 English Billiards, 2 elegant Pianos, new. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Our Next Regular Friday's Sale, Friday Morning, July 31, at 9½ o'clock. Several Consignments TO BE CLOSED OUT. Parlor and Chamber Furniture; Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Office Furniture; Wardrobes, Lounges, Book-Cases, Bedding, Hair and Moss Mattresses; REFRIGERATORS, Crockery and Glassware, and a large stock of General Merchandise. 200 doz. Ivory Handle and Malacca Canes. A large lot of Carpets, sold under Chattel Mortgages. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS. On FRIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at 204 and 206 East Madison-st., we shall sell WITHOUT RESERVE 500 LOTS NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO. A great chance for speculators and the working classes. Abstracts free with each lot. Title perfect. Terms easy. Full particulars at our salesrooms. HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st. Regular Thursday Sale. At Auction, July 30, 9½ o'clock, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Including every description of FURNITURE, And a large assortment of Carpets, Stoves, Chromos, Crockery, etc. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO. 41 and 43 South Canal-st. WE WILL SELL AT 133 WEST MADISON-ST., A CHOICE SELECTION OF CHROMOS, At 7 o'clock p. m. every evening this week. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. HOUSE AND BLACKSMITH-SHOP, Now standing on Lots 90 and 91 South Canal-st. Long lease. Good stand for Blacksmith-shop. Will be sold on the walk in front of the premises on 31st of July, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder. LE GRAND ODELL, 83 Times Building.

VOLUME 27.

SAFES.

HERRING'S S[...] IN THE STORE OF Giles, Bro. & [...] July 22, 1874. The Safe which Saved its Cont[...] Two Fires of Oct. 9, 1871 [...] July 22, 1874.

CHICAGO, J[...]

Messrs. Herring & Co.: GENTS: The No. 4½ Folding Door Herrin[...] Safe which we bought of you some ten or [...] ago, and which was in our store at the time [...] of Chicago, Oct. 9, 1871, and saved mo[...] lents at that time, was again tried by the fi[...] stroyed our store on the morning of the 22[...] are glad to inform you that it preserved [...] Watches, and Valuable Papers, valued at [...] dollars—the principal damage being from w[...] which got into the safe. It is well known that the fire was a very h[...] building was filled with combustibles, [...] thrown upon it till nearly consumed. We shall always recommend Herring's Sa[...] Yours truly, GILES, [...]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof [...] knowledged Champion Safe of the World. Herring's Patent Bankers' Burglar Proo[...] all of the latest known improvements, on [...] sale at our Warehouse and Factory.

HERRING & C[...] Cor. Fourteenth-st. & Ind[...]

LAKE NAVIGATIO[N]

GOODRICH'S STEA[...] For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M[...] woc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)... ☞ Saturday's boat don't leave [...] For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Traverse [...] Mackinac, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) [...] For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)... Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p[...] For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday [...] Thursday. For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tu[...] and Friday. For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, [...] day and Thursday. ☞ Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

FOR BUFFA[LO] STEAMER CHINA CAPT. DICKSON. Will leave this (FRIDAY) evening at 7 o'[clock,] calling at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Po[rt Huron, Detro]it and Erie. Dock foot of North LaSalle[-st.] For Passage-Tickets, and Berths apply [...] Clark-st., and 75 Canal-st., cor. Madison. SAMPLE & HARGIS, Pass[...]

OCEAN NAVIGATIO[N]

AMERICAN LI[NE] The Only Line Carrying the United [...] Sailing weekly between Philadelphia an[d ...] Cabin, Intermediate, and [...] ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPA[SSED] RATES GREATLY RE[DUCED] AND Lower than New York [...] Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. D[...] Britain, Ireland and the Continent, at low [...] Office, 138 LaSalle-st., S. W. cor. Madison. J. H. MILNE, W[...]

STATE LIN[E] New York to Glasgow, Liverpo[ol ...] and Londonderry.—These elegant, ne[w ...] steamers will sail from Pier No. 36, North [...] STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wedn[esday ...] STATE OF NEVADA.......Wedn[esday ...] STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Wedn[esday ...] And every Wednesday thereafter, taking [...] through rates to all parts of Great Britain [...] Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, [...] and upward. For freight or passage apply [...] BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, [...] Steerage Office, No. 15 Broadway. Steera[ge ...] any other line. JOHN E. E[...] Gen'l Western Agent, 80 Cla[rk-st.]

National Line of Steams[hips] NOTICE. The most southerly route has always bee[n ...] this Company to avoid ice and headlands. [...] Sailing from New York—for LIVERPOOL [and QUEENS]TOWN every SATURDAY. Sailing from N. York for London (direct) ev[ery ...] Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steera[ge ...] reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest ra[tes ...] Drafts for £1 and upward. P. B. LARSON, West[ern Agent,] Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. [...] Sherman House). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship [Line] From New York to Bristol (England [...] Great Western, Sat., July 18 | Cornwall, T[...] Cabin Passage, $70; intermediate, $45; [...] Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l [...] Lake Shore and M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONA[LD ...]

NEW YORK TO CA[RDIFF] The South Wales Atlantic Steamship C[o.'s] First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built S[teamers] sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, J[ersey City] GLAMORGAN......July 18 | PEMBROK[E ...] Carrying goods and passengers at throu[gh rates to] all parts of the United States and Canada [...] Bristol Channel, and all other points in En[gland ...] These steamships, built expressly for the [...] vided with all the latest improvements for th[e ...] convenience of CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSE[NGERS.] First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Sec[ond ...] currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, [...] Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardi[ff ...] pany's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and [...] ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., [...] No. [...]

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIA[L] Wanted—A good business man to take [...] in an established, well-paying manufact[ory ...] centrally located. This is a splendid opp[ortunity ...] man with the necessary capital. Only [...] business need address, with references, J[...] Box [...]

THOMAS M. THORNTON. WM. [...] (Son of J[...]) W. F. THORNTON [& ...] Bankers and Brokers, Shelbyville, Ill. [...] Collections made in Shelby and adjoining [counties, and] proceeds remitted on day of payment. [Corres]pondent—Traders' National Bank.

DISSOLUTION NOT[ICE.] DISSOLUTIO[N.] The partnership heretofore existing b[etween the under]signed, under the name, style and firm [...] & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual con[sent.] JOHN LUND, Chicago, July 30, 1874. CHAS. T. BE[...] The business will be continued at the ol[d ...] South Water-st., by the senior partner, J[...] assumes all liabilities of the old firm, an[d collects all] accounts due.

DISSOLUTIO[N.] The firm of Burr & Webster, 250 West [...] this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. [...] tiring. S. A. Burr will continue the bus[iness ...] all firm accounts will be paid and all fir[m ...] claimed. July 30, 1874. S. A. [...] G. W. [...]

WANTED.

Wanted—To [...] A First-Class Residence on one of the [...] Wabash, and, between Sixteenth and T[...] Address, stating number and terms, "A [...]" Tribune office.

TO RENT.

LUMBER OR COA[L ...] TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 1[...] on Twelfth-st., running back to [...] Slip, with railroad connec[tions ...] Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to [...] 133 Washington-st., Basement.